ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 50253—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

PENINSULAR, 29th Nov. SUTLEJ, 13th December.
ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,378	650	9th Jan. '95.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Dec.

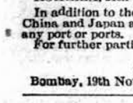
Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 12th December, 1894.
S. S. R. RUBATINO ..... 9th January, 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 520.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Return via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 15, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 29th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 29th Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

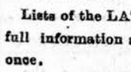
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure Black Silk	8 0	9 0
Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 12

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.
HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	,, 12	4	,, 13	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 28	0	Rs. 31	8
Per gallon	,, 13	4	,, 14	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 35	0	Rs. 39	0
Per gallon	,, 16	12	,, 18	12
	Cash.		Credit.	
Per doz	Rs. 26	0	Rs. 29	0
Per gallon	,, 12	4	,, 13	12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY,
But an Imitation is seldom if ever equal to the Original.
This is especially true in case of

PHENYLE,

Of which there are at present a number of WORTHLESS IMITATIONS being sold in the Bombay Presidency.
OBSERVE THEREFORE—That each Bottle bears the Title,

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

On the Label, as well as our Name and Address as SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY and MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.

BOMBAY {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.} POONA.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

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AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
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Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

THE LATEST

TOILES	TWEEDS
CAMBRICS	SERGES
MUSLINS	GAUZES
CREPONS	SILKS
LINENS	VELVETS

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS in England should not be Forgotten at any Season of the year, much less at Christmastide.

What more Welcome Present could be thought of than a Hamper of

REALLY CHOICE CIGARS,
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR!"

Orders NOW BOOKED for Delivery to any Part of the United Kingdom, FREE of all Charges to the Recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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COOKE'S CIRCUS

OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER, AND DURING THE WEEK,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!!

Introducing New Acts by New Performers.

NEW HORSES,
NEW ACROBATS,
NEW CLOWNS,
NEW COMIC ENTRIES,
And Concluding with a New Pantomime.

In Compliance with the Unanimous Wish of a Number of our Patrons, we have erected several Private Boxes :—A Box to Seat Four, Rs. 16 ; to Seat Six, Rs. 24 ; One Seat in Box, Rs. 4.

OTHER PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

Mr. COOKE wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be ANSWERABLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any of his Employees.

BILLIARDS!

MR. S. W. STANLEY,
THE CELEBRATED BILLIARD-PLAYER,
HAVING RETURNED TO INDIA,
WILL GIVE
THREE EXHIBITION GAMES,
AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
WHEN HE WILL PLAY EACH EVENING
ONE THOUSAND UP,
With well-known AMATEURS of Bombay, commencing at 9-15 sharp.

ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats numbered ..... Rs.	3 0
Ladies and Gentlemen's Double Tickets ..... ,,	5 0
Second Seats ..... ,,	2 0
Back Seats ..... ,,	1 0
Season Tickets for Three Evenings ..... ,,	8 0

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

FRERE ROAD, PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER,
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
In AID of the Institute,
By the Members of the Purser's Department of the P. and O. s. s. "CARTHAGE."

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Violin Solo.....	"Evensong" .....C. Jennings.
Ballad	"The Devout Lover" .....A. Bolton.
Comic Song	"The Whistling Coon" ...J. Wright.
Ballad	"The Diver" .....F. W. Kingsman.
Comic Song	"I can't change it" .....C. Jennings.
Recitation	"A Soldier's Pardon" .....C. Davis.
Cornet Solo ...	Selected .....F. Roakes.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Recitation	"A Soldier's Story" .....P. Godfrey.
Ballad	"Tell her I love her so" ...A. Bolton.
Banjo Song.....	.....Mr. H. A. Frost.
Bones Solo	.....C. Jennings.

To Conclude with a Laughable Farce, entitled "THE TINKERS HOLIDAY."

Lord Fitznoodle	.....A. R. Bolton.
Tinker	.....J. Wright.
Chef	.....C. Jennings.
Coachman	.....C. Stickley.
Jenny	.....Miss Pennythorne.
Polly	.....Miss Alston.

Doors Open 8-30 p.m. Commence 9.

ADMISSION :

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 ; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. ROSE and Co., on Board the s. s. Carthage, and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

THE ASSURANCE POLICY suited to the present times is a Sun Endowment 15 years term. It is under the SUN LIFE SYSTEM, and the Bonuses are guaranteed by the OLD SUN OFFICE. This Policy is Unsurpassed, and the Premiums are moderate from the day of entry.

☞ The connections of this Company date from A.D 1710. Full particulars can be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
29, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LD.

A MEETING of the Debenture Holders of the above Company, will be held at the Factory's Premises, Armenian Lane, on the 1st DECEMBER next, at 4 P.M., in terms of the Notice already Circulated.

D. GOSTLING,
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the Maharani Ice Company, Limited.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

THE only School with a Principal who is the 1st "Honors" Diplomated Teacher of Shorthand of the N. P. Society of London in Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£	140,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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ALL who from inclination or necessity—in this Country—drink Port Wine, should be assured of its absolute Purity and Genuineness. We can so Guarantee our Brands.

	Rs.	a.
Old Tawny and Old Crusted	48	8
Our Famous Invalid's	34	8
Nixon's Invalid's	27	8
White Port	32	8

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank in Armenian Street, Madras, at 3 o'clock P.M., on SATURDAY, the 5th Day of January, 1895, when the following Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution :—

"Resolved that the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 10,00,000 to Rs. 25,00,000 by the Creation of 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each."

And Notice is also hereby given that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 21st Day of January, 1895, at the same place, at 5-30 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of Confirming the above Resolution as a Special Resolution.—Dated at Madras this 26th Day of September, 1894.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

N.B.—Application Forms for Shares required by the Public who are not at present Shareholders can be obtained at the Head Office of the Bank at Madras, or at the Branch Office in Bombay or Rawal Pindi. The probable Rate of Issue to Non-members will be Rs. 130 per share of Rs. 100. Tenders above that rate will receive prior allotment in order of application.

NOTICE.

MISS ALI ABDULLAH, being desirous of shewing what a Horsewoman can do, if fit and well, without going into regular training, Undertakes to Ride a thousand miles, in a hundred hours of actual riding, between any two points to be selected by an independent committee, if she can collect subscriptions sufficient to cover her expenses. All contributions for the purpose sent to H. E. ABBOTT, Esq., Office of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," 7, Government Place, Calcutta, will be very thankfully received.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

TENDERS will be received, at 12 Noon, on December 1st, 1894, at the Presidency Pay Office, for the Sole Right to Supply REFRESHMENTS at the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, which will take place on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1894.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

It should be noted that Accommodation will be provided for 9,000 persons Nightly.

A Site will be allotted for Refreshment Stalls within the Enclosure, on which the successful Tenderer must Erect Suitable Accommodation. The Contractor will provide Tents and all necessary Furniture, &c.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 100, and by a Schedule of Prices which it is proposed to charge.

C. E. MARDALL, Captain,
Hony. Treasurer, Naval and Military Tournament.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, for the Erection, Construction and Completion of the New Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrative Offices.

All information in connection with the Drawings and Specification may be obtained on application to F. W. STEVENS, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his Office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after MONDAY, the 12th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. STEVENS' Office, upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 6,000, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R. E.,
Agent,
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
General Offices, Bombay, 12th Nov., 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First Day of February, 1895, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1894, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th November, 1894.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value :—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 6, tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 1894.

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OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES:
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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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Agent.

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BRANCHES:
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CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

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Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,375
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission	¼th per cent
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Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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CHAIRMAN.
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F. A. PREVOST,
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Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
,,	,, 1885	,,	966,107
,,	,, 1887	,,	968,013
,,	,, 1892	,,	2,033,053

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Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.
Camp Khadakwasla, Poona District, 22nd November, 1894.

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"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

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Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are. Keating's Cough Lozenges, the Unrivalled Remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p. m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Prize Distribution, St. Mary's College, Mazagon, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Seamen's Institute, Variety Entertainment, 9 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Billiards, Exhibition Game, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bombay entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Raven on Sunday; and the steamers Stolzenfels and Setos left it on Sunday, and the steamer Sabarmati yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rosetta and Peninsular entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Nubia yesterday; the steamer Pachumba left it on Saturday and the steamer Formosa on Sunday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening when Mr. K. B. Pathak will read a paper on the authorship of the Buddhist work "Nyayabindu."

TRAMWAY EXTENSION.—A tramway is being constructed by the Tramway Company for extending their line to Jacob's Circle, consequently Ripon Road is partly closed for traffic.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, sentenced Yeshwant, a Hindu domestic servant in the employ of Damodhur Jiwandas, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a gold necklet belonging to his master.

ALLEGED THEFT,—Vittoo Babaji, residing at Moogbbat Lane, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home on Saturday, his room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 147 were stolen from a box, which was also opened in a similar manner.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Raja of Dhrangdra, in company with fifteen followers, arrived here on Saturday morning, and has been staying in a bungalow, at Tardeo Road.—Sardar Jareja Abhesinghjee of Morbi, accompanied by thirty-five followers, has arrived from Benares, and taken up his quarters with Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, at his residence, on Cumballa Hill.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Moolla Abdul Hoosein Lukmanji, residing at Stable Lane, Cumatipoora, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Saturday, his room was entered by removing the lock on the door, and three currency notes for Rs. 100 each, nine for Rs. 10 each, and a pair of silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 40, were stolen from a box, which was forced open.

THEFT AT THE CENTRAL HOTEL.—B. Mhew D. Costa, a cook at the Central Hotel, has reported to the police that he went to sleep in the cook-house on the ground floor of the hotel with his wife and three other servants on Saturday night, and on getting up at 4 o'clock on the following morning found that his box had been opened and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 175 and Rs. 20 in cash were stolen.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—On Saturday afternoon, a kerait was killed in a godown on the ground-floor of No. 29, Military Square Lane, Medows Street. The godown is used for the storage of printing papers, and upon the place being opened, the snake was discovered, and promptly despatched. The presence of a specimen of this, the most dangerous snake in India, in the heart of Bombay, is very remarkable, for, as is well known, it is very rarely met with outside jungle tracts.

THE DHARAMWANT CRICKET CLUB ON TOUR.—A Hyderabad correspondent writes:—Under the patronage of Raja Lochanchand Bahadur the Dharamwant Club left Hyderabad, on the 31st October, on a tour visiting Bellary, Guntakal, Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, and Shirangpatam, and played seven matches, out of which they won six and lost one, Mr. G. R. Kirtikar played remarkably well and comes first in average; Nizamoodin, second; Mr. Oates, third; and Albert, fourth. Hoosein bowled very well for the team. The team returned to Hyderabad on the 20th November.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Batallion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	L'Espirit de Corps	Mallandaine.
Overture	La Chasse du Jeune Henri.	Méhul.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée	Vahlteufel.
Selection	Don Juan	Lutz.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Polka	A Child of the Time	Carl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN INGENIOUS PLAN.—Mr. Mancherji Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, yesterday, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a warrant against Jaitha Kalyan charging him with criminal breach of trust. In support of his application Mr. Lalkaka said that a suit was filed in the High Court by his client, Velji Jadowji, against the accused, but the latter undertaking to settle the claim, the suit was withdrawn. It was now found that whatever accounts relating to certain outstanding was transferred to complainant's name, had been already paid off. The magistrate granted the application.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Mr. D. Mackinnon, chief engineer of the steamer Culna, which arrived in harbour from Calcutta, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of Friday, has reported to the police the theft of a cash-box containing a gold watch, two gold brooches, a gold stud, four currency notes for Rs. 10 each, two boxes of visiting cards with a plate, two bank books, a draft receipt and a fair receipt, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 441 from the drawer of his bunk. Complainant states that he last saw the cash box safe at 1-30 p.m. on the day of the arrival of the ship and did not miss it until 10-30 a.m. on the following day when he had occasion to go to the drawer.

AN EXCITING EPISODE.—A very large picnic took place at Elephanta, on Saturday, being the usual annual outing of the Cathedral parishioners. The majority of the holiday-makers started from the Apollo Bunder in a steam-launch at 9 a.m., but did not succeed in reaching Elephanta until 1-30 p.m., and that not without much unenviable excitement. When opposite Butcher's Island water was found to be entering the boat very rapidly, and it was all the young men of the party could do by constant baling to prevent the fires being put out. Two inches more of water in the boat, we are informed, would have put out the fires, probably with very serious results. Had not Mr. Thorburn, Deputy Port Officer, come to the rescue with his launch, the Sphinx, the party might have spent an uncomfortable night on Elephanta. But as it was, all safely returned to the Bunder, at 9 p.m., none the worse for the exciting events of the day.

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE SHORTHAND SCHOOL.—At a recent council meeting of the National Phonographic Society, the chairman Mr. T. A. Reed, stated that when he was in Bombay Mr. De Souza, the principal of the above school, was very anxious to seize the opportunity afforded by his presence, and undergo the examination for the teacher's certificate. Mr. De Souza was informed by Mr. Reed that no arrangement had been made by the council for this being done, and that he could only undertake it subject to the approval of the council. Mr. De Souza was agreeable to the examination under these conditions, and he (Mr. Reed) wrote a series of questions, the answers to which he had brought with him, and he also put the candidate through a *viva-voce* examination. The latter was satisfactory. The council approved of the course Mr. Reed had taken, and Mr. De Souza was passed with honors by the board of examiners in London. Mr. F. X. De Souza is the second Indian teacher who has been successful in obtaining the teacher's diploma. The prospectus for 1895 of the St. Xavier's College Shorthand School can be had on application at the College, or at Messrs. Norman and Co.'s, Bombay.

GAMBLING AT COOMBARWADA.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Ramchunder Mallapa, and seven other Hindus were, yesterday, placed before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming house at Coombarwada, and the rest, together with No. 1, gaming therein with cards and money. In consequence of information received, Inspector Holdway, in company with Constable Mayers, proceeded to the top floor of a house at Coombarwada, at half-past eleven o'clock, on Saturday night, and having forced open the door, which had been closed from inside, entered the room, and arrested all the accused, some of whom attempted in vain to escape either through the door or the window in the room. A pack of cards and Rs. 14-2-4 were found scattered about the floor. The first accused denied the ownership of the room, stating that he was arrested while asleep there. The accused Nos. 8 and 9 also denied the charge of gaming. The magistrate after recording the evidence of Constable Mayers, remarked that the charge of keeping a common gaming house against No. 1 was not proved; however there was sufficient evidence to convict him as well as the rest of the men of gambling with cards and money, and his Worship sentenced Nos. 1, 7, and 8 to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—Before Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Govind Pillay Shanker Pillay was charged by Inspector Stanford with house-breaking and theft of gold emboridery laces, &c., valued at Rs. 1,634, belonging to Mahomed Hassan. Accused pleaded not guilty, and said the bundles of property before the court were not found with him. He came to Bombay only a few days ago from a pilgrimage, and had only the clothes he was wearing; he even had no cap to put on his head. He did not go to complainant's shop, but went to sleep on a verandah opposite. People there wanted to know what he was doing, and he was arrested without any reason. The magistrate after hearing evidence in the case, remarked that accused was guilty of a daring burglary. He bought a crowbar on Saturday afternoon, and having stretched apart two bars of a back window, entered the shop, and forced open every lock and broke open every cupboard that he could find. At 5-30 o'clock in the morning he was seen going along the street with a bundle in his hand, and was challenged by a policeman on duty. He threw down the bundle, and ran into a Bania's house to hide himself, but was promptly chased and arrested. Afterwards he made a statement, and pointed out complainant's shop, and also the shop of the Borah who had sold him the crowbar. This instrument of house-breaking was found in the shop when it was examined, and a gold-laced cap of the complainant was also found on accused's head. The case being clearly proved, accused would be sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—The nineteenth annual general meeting of the members of the library was held in the library hall, on Sunday, Mr. Sevakalal Karsondas presiding. The report for the years 1892 and 1893 was read, and together with the audited accounts, was unanimously adopted. The report showed that the library is in a very flourishing condition, and that the total income during the year 1892 was Rs. 3,630-6-3, and the total expenditure Rs. 2,732-8-10. During 1893 the total income was Rs. 3,601-5-0, and total expenditure was Rs. 2,884-4-0, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 717-1-0. During 1892 and 1893 books worth of Rs. 141-13-6 were purchased. The aggregate value of the library assets on the 31st December, 1893, was: Rs. 16,906-15-6—Rs. 5,307-0-9, cash reserve fund, invested in 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds, &c.; Rs. 2,027-10-4, outstanding of subscriptions, &c., and Rs. 9,482-4-5, being the value of books and furniture as compared with the aggregate value of the library assets Rs. 16,090-1-9, on the 31st December, 1891, Rs. 5,635-7-10 cash reserve fund, Rs. 1,108-1-6 outstanding, &c., and Rs. 9,355-8-5 being the value of books and furniture. During the years under review books of the collective value of Rs. 185 were presented to the institution by the Governments of Bombay Madras, Punjab, Calcutta, North-West Provinces, and Oudh, by the Director of Public Instruction, and by the various local associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Millowners' Association, &c. The number of life members and subscribers on the 31st December, 1893, was 603. In 1892, 6,002 books, and in 1893, 5,605 were issued to members. The daily average attendance of members during the said period was 150. Resolutions were then passed, appointing Messrs. Devidas Vithaldas and Bhagvandas Karsondas auditors, Messrs. Jagjivan Ragunath, Pranjivandas Balgovindas, Dossabhai Kavasji, and Jekisondas Bhagvandas, members of the book committee, and electing a new managing committee for the current year. A resolution was carried with acclamation appointing as honorary life members Messrs. Jamiatram Jivanram Rushi and Nagindas Jamnadas Shroff, the former secretary and treasurer, who served the institution gratuitously for a series of years at great sacrifice of valuable time, and materially advanced its interests. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Oosman, a Mahomedon fitter in the service of the Bombay Yacht Club, appeared before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charges of theft, defamation, using abusive language, and insult, preferred against him by Emelie Ariebert, the wife of a steward in an Italian ship, residing at De Lima Street, Mazagon. Mr. Sealy conducted the prosecutrix, while Mr. De Souza defended. The prosecution, who is a resident of Bourbon and the accused reside in the same street, in Mazagon, but in different houses. Prosecutrix alleged that the accused was in the habit of visiting her at her house, and bringing messages from her cousin, Gena Bason, who is a manager of a contractor of the Yacht Club, residing in a room in the same house, in which the prosecutrix lives. Sometime ago complainant lost three of her photos from a table in her drawing-room. Subsequently, a woman, named Roshi, gave certain information regarding those photos to complainant. About the beginning of this month, accused who had heard that a certain story had reached the prosecutrix about the photos, called at her place, and asked for an explanation about the allegations made by her against him. Complainant replied that she had no time to speak, and asked accused to go downstairs at once. Accused, while leaving the place, said "Put your hand into my pocket, and see if I have got your photos." Prosecutrix then got angry, and having taken off her slippers, ordered him downstairs. But the accused, it was alleged, came up again and said: "I want to see what more you can do to me." He then went downstairs, making use of very filthy language. Mr. De Souza, in addressing the court, said that the case for the prosecution had broken down completely, and that the present prosecution was false, and brought at the instigation of one of the witnesses, who had a grudge against the accused. After pointing out the several discrepancies in the evidence, the pleader asked the magistrate to discharge his client. The magistrate on the evidence framed a charge of defamation against accused granting Mr. DeSouza an adjournment to enable him to call his witnesses. Mr. Sealy then applied that, as the offence framed against the accused, constituted a warrant case, he should be arrested and released on bail. The magistrate ordered the accused to be arrested, and released on his own recognisance in the sum of Rs. 200 for his attendance in court on the 4th proximo.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thucker Laljee Gocul and another vs Rajaram Luxuman Khot and others—Payne G and S.

222-94—Payne G and S—Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade vs The Standard Mills Co Ld.—Artesir H and D

154-94—Bicknell M and M—Jumsetjee Framjee Kathok vs Bhicajee and others—Nanu and H

For hearing on exception to the Commissioners Report.

414-89—M N Saklatwalla—Merwanjee Framjee Postwalla vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash—Payne G and S.

109-82—Edgelow and G—Gangji Hunsraj and others vs Gunpatram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

43-94—Little S N and B—Anandrao Vinayek vs Trignmdas Muljee and others—Khunderao M and Bhaishunker and K

18-94—Jehangir D—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Pundole vs Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawalla—Bicknell M and M.

89-94—In person—Kooshalbai vs Ramparatab Goolabhoy—In person.

622-93—Mathubhoy and J—Patel Harkisondass Purshotumdass and others vs Patel Magonlal Chotalal and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

171-94—Payne G and S—Kustoor Oomer and other vs Fatmabai and others—K D Shroff.

327-94—K D Shroff—Haji Oosman Talim vs Alla bin Dala Abas Muashi.

403-94—Bicknell M and M—Bol Mookun Soorajbhau and others vs Ram Gopal Ramjidas and another.

196-94—Brown and M—The Bank of Bombay vs Camarally Tyabjee Moola Tarkhanjee and others—Darashaw Rezonji and in person.

544-94—Thakurdas D and Co—Ebrahim Ludhabhoy Chattoo vs Goolam Hussein Dewji.

546-94—Payne G and S—Goculdas Pitamber and other vs Babu Ramchandra and another—Pherozshaw N Pleader.

553-94—Bicknell M and M—Cursetji Nowroji Dawur and others vs Jamsetji Jamasji Dhanidaduna.

Postponed Long Causes

248-91—Tyabji D and Co—Titibai vs Bai Paski—J C Cama.

203-91—Bicknell M and M—Zenamboo vs Mohotibai and others.

321-91—M N Saklatwalla—Mahomed Yusuf bin Goolam Habib Mukry and others vs Mahomed Esmael bin Haji Goolam Hussein Dewjee and others—In person.

433-93—Brown and M—Ruchcodas Mowji vs Thucker Megji Anndji and another—Tyabji and D.

229-89—Payne G and S—Dhunji Kesowji vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia and G and Little S N and B.

15-89—Payne G and S—Bhanji Bhimsey and other vs. Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and other—Wadia and G.

633-92—Payne G and S—Bhoolaji Meghaji and others vs Somaji Hassaji and others—Framjee and M.

233-91—Tyabji D F and C—Dewraj Tooraray vs Haji Salla Mahomed Haji Mahomed and other.

313-94—K D Shroff—Sorabji Ardeshir Vachaghandi vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vachaghandy—Shamrow P.

AFTER a hearing extending over three days, the Court of Appeal on Nov. 5 dismissed the appeal of Mdlle. Trebelli-Bettini, from the decision of a jury who found in favour of a missing will by which Madame Trebelli left her jewellery to the Royal Academy of Music for the foundation of a scholarship in music. Counsel for the Academy were not called upon to address the Court.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CHILD OR NOT A CHILD.

IMPERATRIX Vs. KARAI KOM BABAJI.

THIS was a report by Mr. Ommaney, District Magistrate of Poona, of the proceedings of Mr. Keshow Govind Mali, Second-Class Magistrate of Khimthadi, who, on the 14th September last, convicted the accused of concealing the birth by secret disposal of a dead body, Section 318, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused was a widow, her husband having died about ten years ago. She had a miscarriage, and the child, a girl, was born dead. She concealed the dead body under some chaff, and was charged under Section 318. The hospital assistant stated that there were no signs of the miscarriage having been induced by medicine; that it was a likely result of the vomiting caused by excessive fever; that the child was born dead; that it was not as well developed as a fœtus of six months ordinarily was, and that there were no marks of violence upon it. The conviction, under certain rulings referred to, appeared to be improper; and Mr. Ommaney therefore recommended that it be quashed, and the accused set at liberty.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: As there has been no argument, we refrain from deciding whether the construction placed on the word "child," in Section 318 of the Penal Code in the case noted in 4 Mad. H. C. Appendix, 63, is correct. It follows Regina vs. Berriman, 6 Cox. 389, which interprets the same word in 9 Geo. IV., c. 31. That case, however, was doubted in Regina vs. Colmer, 9 Cox. 506; and in a later case Regina vs. Hewett, 4 F. and F., the question whether what was concealed was a child or a fœtus, was left to the jury. As, however, there are no aggravating circumstances, and the District Magistrate has ordered release on bail, we reduce the sentence to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

INSPERATRIX VS. AWLIAKHAN JAMANKHAN.

THIS was a reference from Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, forwarding, under Section 123, Criminal Procedure Code, for the orders of the High Court, his proceedings in the case, in which the accused was required by him to furnish security for good behaviour for a period of three years; and having failed so to do, had been ordered to be detained in jail pending orders from the High Court. The accused had been in jail three times for theft for periods aggregating sixteen months; and on 25th May, suffered rigorous imprisonment for twelve months on an order passed by the court of the first-class magistrate at Sibi. He then committed theft in Bombay, for which he was convicted by Mr. Wilkin.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The demand for security on evidence merely of previous convictions is unsustainable; criminal ruling of 1st October, 1885, on Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The court therefore annuls the magistrate's order.

ERRORS IN PROCEDURE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GOPALA BIN GOVINDA.

THIS was a review of the proceedings of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 20th September last, convicted the accused, a cowherd, aged 14 years, of the charge of committing an outrage, the victim being a girl named Sari, and sentenced him to be confined in a Reformatory for five years.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the court's decision, said: After rejecting the convict's appeal, the court called for the record in revision, and now points out the errors in procedure. The direction that the prisoner should be confined in a Reformatory School could only be made under Section 7 of Act 5 of 1876; and then only after a sentence to transportation or imprisonment; and here there is no such sentence. Imperatrix vs. Purshotum, Criminal Ruling 41 of 1st September, 1890. It has been ruled in Queen-Empress vs. Munajee, I. L. R. 14 Bombay 381, that the age of the juvenile offender should be ascertained in cases under Section 8. The reasoning applies to cases under Section 7; and here there is no clear finding. The omission is more serious, as, if the offender is about fourteen years of age, the confinement directed by the Sessions Judge of five years will not expire till he is about nineteen years of age, which age is greater than Section 10 of the Act allows. The order of the Session Judge cannot stand in its present form. We have to consider what order should be passed. We think the inmates of a Reformatory ought not to be obliged to associate with a person convicted of the offence of rape. We have to consider the reason why Reformatories are established. The court annuls the order of the Sessions Judge, directing confinement in a Reformatory, and sentences the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE WAZIRISTAN OPERATIONS.

CAMP WANO, November 22.

THE situation here is becoming distinctly interesting. News just received from Kaniguram states that over two thousand men collected there yesterday discussing the terms of the Government. The men wanted to move on to Khaisara, but the maliks said that if they did go to Khaisara, the maliks would not accompany them. When the messenger left yasterday evening all were at Kaniguram, and Mullah Powindah was expected there that evening from here. The information states that only a few Dauras and Turis, had joined the Mahsuds, while news from Jhandola says that the Mahsuds are all up, and have been joined by two thousand Dauras and Turis, the whole force intending to advance on Wano. This latter information is probably much exaggerated. Still every necessary precaution has been taken both for day and night. Look-out parties are posted on heights during the day, with two companies per regiment held in absolute readiness; while at night all will sleep at their posts out of tents. Poshtins have been sanctioned for all the men and followers just in time, as winter is coming on rapidly. Snow fell yesterday on the Maroti range.

Sherindil Khan, the Afghan Commissioner, announces his intention of reaching Birmul on the 10th December.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN, November 23.

The wounded here are doing well. Another convoy of wounded is expected to-morrow, and on their arrival some of the lighter cases of the first party will be sent to the regimental depots.—*Pioneer.*

KATHIAWAR RACES.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 29TH, & 1ST DECEMBER, 1894.

SECOND ENTRIES.

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1 Mr Souter's br a gal Richmond
2 The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's ch a m Wheel of Fortune
3 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust

THE JAMNAGAR GRAND NATIONAL.

1 Mr H C Burder's b w g Imperial

THE KATHIAWAR HUNT STEEPLE-CHASE.

1 Mr H C Burder's g w gal Native Cat

THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.

1 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust
2 The Wankaner State's c b g Rajah

THE GALLOPAWAY PLATE.

1 Mr Souter's br a gal Richmond
2 The Thakor Saheb of Virpur's bl a gal Shamratan
3 Mr J L Alexander's b a gal Eric
4 Mr H C Burder's g w gal Native Cat

THE AGENCY CUP.

1 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust

THE WADHWAN CUP.

1 Rana Shri Jalamsingh's b w m Too-late
2 Mr J S Tulloch's b w g First-Light
3 Mr H C Burder's b w g Imperial

THE BARRISTER'S PURSE.

1 Mr H C Burder's g w gal Native Cat

THE MORVI CHALLENGE CUP.

1 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust

THE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

1 Rana Shri Jalamsingh's b w m Sylvan
2 The Thakor Saheb of Virpur's b a gal Hector
3 The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan's b w g Laurel
4 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's br c m May Queen

THE GONDAL CUP.

1 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust
2 The Wankaner State's c b g Rajah

THE WHITTLE CUP.

1 The Thakor Saheb of Virpur's c b g Chumpo

THE JUNAGADH CUP.

1 Mr Souter's br a gal Richmond
2 Rana Shri Jalamsingh's b w m Sylvan
3 " " c a h Alert
4 Mr J S Tulloch's b w g First-Light
5 Mr H C Burder's b w g Imperial

THE CUTCH CUP.

1 The Maharaja of Bhavnagar's b ch g Faust
2 The Wankaner State's c b g Rajah

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE first spoon competition of the above Corps this season was held, last week, on the Coorla range. The following are the highest scores made:—

	Range 200 yards.
Gunner C Warman	19 (c)
Gunner A Ross	18 (b)
Gunner A Bond	18 (c)
Gunner N Catchpole	28
Bombr H O Coates	18
Sergt-Instr O wens	17
Bombr H J Ilsley	17
Gunner F A Martin	16
Gunner J Eakin	16
Gunner G H Phillips	15

a Winner of 1st Spoon; b Winner of 2nd Spoon; c Winner of 3rd Spoon.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE tourist sometimes irritates the Anglo-Indian by ignorant misconception or more ignorant criticism. There is something to be said for the tourist, far from his accustomed surroundings and barred from real knowledge by inability to speak other than the languages of Europe. He usually tries to be just, and most of us can recall occasions when men considered oracles at home have been content to listen and learn with real humility. They report well of the Anglo-Indian, making allowances for foibles developed by his peculiar life and work. Who, then, has given the English men and women of India a bad name? There is no denying that we have but a poor reputation in middle class England—or rather in London—for when you come across an Anglo-Indian settled in the country you hear a good report of him as a good neighbour and a pleasant addition to society. One may long know of a prejudice without meeting with a full expression of it, or gaining a clue to its origin. It was recently my fortune to do both, and since it is always pleasant to tell one's friends of their faults I here beg to set down the manner of it. It was on that great meeting place, the deck of a P. and O. steamer, that I met a lady who was being taken to her new home in Australia by her very new husband. But it was she who led the procession, triumphing in the captive of her bow and spear, a long and lean Australian. She said he was a hero and one of nature's nobles, but he kindly veiled his tremendous qualities and seemed a somewhat careless and jovial person, paying frequent visits to the ship's bar and devoting himself to the noisy diversions peculiar to Australian ships. When she had exhausted his praises she talked of other things—of most other things, for she had a lively tongue and a discursive mind, but mainly of London and its delights, incidentally revealing a more intimate knowledge of its hospitals, art-treasures, and museums and theatres than most Londoners possess. Also, she had notions on society, on art, on refinement, on the studies necessary for success in life, and on competitive examinations. Her cynicism was not very deep, but for a young woman it seemed touched with more venom than usual, and, as one listened to the sharp voice and observed the eager face that just escaped prettiness, crowned by a fringe of bright auburn hair, one could not help trying "to place" her as our slang goes. But it was not easy, nor did she give many chances, for with all her fluency, she seemed to be always on guard. But the moist heat of the Equator straightened out her fringe and thawed her reserve, until one sultry day, *apropos* to nothing in particular, she delivered a fierce tirade against Anglo-Indians. I am afraid I "dissembled" and certainly drew her out. These people were simply intolerable, so detestably calm and cool, incapable of honest laughter, harsh, insolent and imperious; treating other people like the dirt under their feet, always discontented, and perpetually talking of the style in which they were accustomed to live. Even when amiably inclined they used a perfectly unintelligible slang, and were always dragging in ridiculous Hindustani words. Simply intolerable, and—always finding fault. A light dawned. What do they find fault with? "Oh, with their rooms, their food, attendance—I mean to say, with everything English and"—But I had found the proper developing solution for the picture, and it came out clearly, in spite of her efforts to fog the plate with a mist of gentility. A long perspective of lodgers in a poverty-stricken, pretentious house, where a widow lady of lofty lineage and her two daughters supplemented the labours of a general slavery. A succession of young gentlemen studying art or medicine, or preparing for service examinations, had contributed to the education of my vivacious friend, who had evidently accompanied them to a great variety of scenes; and she had learned to estimate Anglo-Indians from her studies of the inhabitants of the first floor.

But who are the haughty Anglo-Indians who bully high-born landladies and 'scorn their beautiful daughters? While pondering this painful question I took up a recent novel, *A Husband of No Importance*. If I were writing a notice of this book for the English press I should say that it was not up to the level of the rest of the pseudonym series to which it belongs, and so leave it. But speaking in confidence to Anglo-Indian readers I should say that it seems to be the work of an old acquaintance. Here is the same slip-shod fluency, the same two-penny cynicism, the same largely superficial knowledge of society, and—what is more curious—the same unaccountable spite against Anglo-Indians as that displayed by my Anglo-Australian acquaintance. Allow me to quote a sample.

"So the drums beat and the trumpets sounded, and Northerton donned its best gowns; and the Anglo-Indian contingent told each other they were *pucca* or something to that effect, and brought out wonderful stores of beetle-trimming and embroidery and jewels that had always been presents from Rajas, and scarfs and laces that represented *loot* and smelt of sandal or camphorwood. They always crowded together and talked very fast, as if to compensate for years in Calcutta or Bombay, where speech had only been known as a necessity and never developed into recreation except in very cold weather at Hill Stations. They said doubtless Mrs. Loosely considered herself a *burra mem sahib*, and then gave that little fat chuckle which distinguishes the Anglo-Indian and is their sole idea of mirthful expansion. Then they compared the rooms and the entertainment generally with their own rooms and their own entertainments in Calcutta—of course, to their own advantage—and shook their heads regretfully over past glories, when the rupee meant its currency value, and they had each their own kitmutgar to attend to their wants when they went to a dinner party. Mrs. Loosely hated the Anglo-Indians' contingent, but she was obliged to ask it to her parties, because it was impossible to avoid knowing it. Besides it was mostly rich and gave good dinners!"

Do you recognise yourselves, ladies and gentlemen? Have you lost the power of hearty laughter? Do you in these days wear beetlewing trimmings to London dinner dresses? And above all, are you mostly rich? But apart from the mockery of questions like these, there is a serious one—Have you been laughty in your behaviour to London landladies and their daughters? You may depend upon it there is more in this than might be supposed.—J. L. K. (in the *Pioneer*).

THE CROPS IN BURMA.

A TRADER writes to the *Rangoon Gazette*:—Sir,—After enquiries from the cultivaotrs of all the districts of Kyaikto, Allanmyo, Henzada, Kyeiklat and Thongwa districts they explained to me that they have cultivated this year about an average of 12 annas of their usual cultivation and that there is four annas not cultivated on account of prevalence of cattle disease which has been widespread and of want of funds.

Out of this 12 annas they had to cultivate 3 times. First, second, and third cultivation. 1st cultivation. There is every hope of full success. 2nd and 3rd cultivation. There ta not much hope of success on account of scarcity of rain and because the rains are over. If they succeed they will not get more than a four anna crop. Taking as a whole, first, second and third cultivation, they will only get an eight anna crop.

For the past two years *i. e.* 1893 and 1894 as the price of paddy has fallen down the cultivators are very much effected and have suffered heavy losses. If the Government would assist them by remission of taxes they have hopes of being more successful this year. This year's rain ceased on the 13th October.. Every year about the 1st November the various cultivators from all districts come to Rangoon to make arrangements toiengage coolies to reap paddy for the year. This year no one has turned up. This is owing to the scarcity of money. Unless the Government are prepared to remit or reduce taxation, there will will be a large reduction of cultivation next year and great distress amongst the cultivators who are now at the end of their resources.

LATE on Sunday night (Nov. 4) an explosion took place in Tilney-street, Mayfair, which caused much alarm and did considerable damage to several houses. The police found an iron bomb on the doorstep of the house of the Hon. Reginald Brett. It had exploded, blown in the door, and filled the hall with debris. The next house also suffered materially, every window being broken. The police believe that the bomb was intended for the house of Mr. Justice Hawkins, who lives near Mr. Brett. The police have since been actively engaged making every endeavour to trace the perpetrators of the outrage, and Colonel Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, is conducting a minute inquiry into the circumstances. Fortunately, nobody was injured, but Mrs. Brett, who had entered the house a few moments before the explosion, had a narrow escape. Examination of the fragments of the bomb has disclosed several facts which point to the outrage being of foreign origin.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain B H Rogers, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo

THE Turkish steamer Nimet Huda, 1,143 tons, Captain Mahomed Beg cleared yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers

THE steamer Framnes, 958 tons, Captain E Wettergreen, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Bangkok (10th November) brought a cargo of Timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Stewart and Co

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, cleared yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passenger,—Captain Sinclair, Mr T Allerson, Mr J Harris, Surgn-Col OHughes, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 28th Oct, Port Said 12th Nov, and Suez 13th Nov, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev A W Baumann, Miss Annie S Bishop, Rev G M Bullock, Mrs G M Bullock, Miss Carlisle, Mr H M Cherry, Miss Collings, Rev Mr Frease, Mrs Frease, Miss Helen Frease, Col Freeman, Mrs Freeman, Miss Olive Freeman, Mrs Gunion, Master Arthur Gunion, Rev H M M Hackett, Mrs Hackett, Master Jack Hackett, Master Basil Hackett, Mrs M A Haig, Miss Morris, Miss Playne, Miss Rosa M Rayson, and Rev T Russell. From Port Said:—Mr E Myers. She experienced heavy gales between Liverpool and Gibraltar. Strong N E monsoon between Aden and Bombay. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

GULF OF ADEN—NORTH SHORE, ADEN HARBOUR.

Intended light on the edge of Marbat Shoal. Uniform System of Buoyage and lighting up of the Inner Harbour Buoys at night. Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 10th instant, that on 15th January 1895 two lights will be shown from a light-vessel moored in 22 feet water ½ a cable west of the Marbat Shoal Buoy at the entrance of Aden Harbour. The lights will be two fixed red vertical lights, 3 feet apart, the lower light being 20 feet above the sea-level and visible in clear weather from a distance of 8 miles. The light-vessel will be painted red, and will carry a Red Ball at her mast head during the day, and is intended to enable vessels to clear Ras Tarsheia, also to mark the edge of Marbat Shoal. Aden light-vessel bears N 27° E (Magnetic) from the position. The Marbat Shoal Buoy will be removed. Directions—Vessels entering Aden Harbour from the eastward should not shoal under 6 fathoms low water spring tides until Aden Light-vessel is well opened to the westward of the Marbat Shoal Light-vessel, then haul in for any point between the Marbat Shoal Light and the 'Anadyr' wreck light, in a direct line between these two marks and 300 feet to the westward of the former, the depth being not less than 26 feet low water spring tides. Bouyage of the Inner Harbour.—The Inner Harbour will be buoyed in accordance with the international system, on or about the 15th January 1895.—Red Conical Buoys carrying Red Lights at night on the Starboard hand and Black Can Buoys carrying Green Lights on the Port hand. The entrance channel will probably have been dredged to 20 feet low water spring tides by 15th January 1895, enabling steamers drawing 25½ feet to enter at low water.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Position of Manora (Karachi) Light-house. (Latest determination of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.) Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 14th instant, that according to the recent determination of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India the position of the Light-house at Manora—Karachi is as follows:—

Latitude	24°	47′	37″	N
Longitude	66	58	36	E

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
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Usual shop price, £40.

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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2

FURTHER weekly figures relating to Cotton to hand through Reuter since the telegrams referred to in our report of Saturday evening's date, enable us to give our usual comparative statement regarding that staple. It is further wired that the Cotton in sight in New York on Saturday was 4,430,000 bales, compared with 3,960,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	347,000	284,000	253,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	134,000	166,000	118,000
" " Continent	115,000	105,000	78,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,330,000	2,658,000	2,471,000
" exports to U. K. do.	943,000	857,000	956,000
" " to Continent do.	1,052,000	778,000	575,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,110,000	1,015,000	1,047,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	3,810,000	3,728,940	3,825,190
" Surats	144,000	143,520	173,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	769,000	851,570	1,169,920
" London	8,000	5,000	6,000
American Afloat	380,000	380,000	380,000
East Indian "	10,000	10,000	6,000
Total	1,167,000	1,246,570	1,561,920
Price of Mid.-Americans	3¼d.	4¼d.	5 3-16d.
" Good Dhollera	2 9-16d.	3¼d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	9-16d.	¾d.	1d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	814,457
" " Branches	Dec.	"	53,718
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	272,178
Government Securities	Dec.	"	44,064
Other Authorized "	Inc.	"	30,958
Loans	Dec.	"	88,846
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	442,645
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	57,166
Cash	Inc.	"	894,413

Although the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows a rather larger addition to the Cash Balance than was disclosed by the last Balance, at nearly 9 lakhs, there was really less movement in the items which go to indicate the trade demand for Money than in the week preceding, the increase in the Balance having been due to a considerable addition to Government Deposits at the Bank Head Office. In the week under notice there was only a small increase in Private Deposits and a trifling falling off in Loans, while, on the other hand, there was a sensible increase in Bills Discounted—less than in the week before—the net result being an increase in trade requirements of under a lakh, compared with a falling off of some 10 lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON, in sympathy with the more favourable advices by wire from the growing markets for this staple, has been firm in tone here to-day at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Exporters have bought only 150 bales of ready new Bengal at Rs. 140; and 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 157; but the Mills have taken 2,050 bales in all, consisting of 250 Akola, at Rs. 173-5; 150 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 159-60, and Karanja, at Rs. 174-5; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 172,—all ready new Cotton—the balance being made up of old stuff, say 300 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 160; 200 Khambaria, at Rs. 146; 150 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 160-1: Dharwar, at Rs. 154½; and Kadi Ginned, at Rs. 169; 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 117; and Bengal, at Rs. 130; and 50 Compta, at Rs. 158 per candy.

The official reports from the Cotton-growing districts received this morning are altogether of a favourable tenor, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the Cotton area. In the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles picking was general, and supplies were arriving in small quantities at the district marts; while the crop was maturing in bright, seasonable weather in the Broach, Dhollera, and Dharwar circles, it being stated that the plants in the Hubli district of last-named circle could scarcely look better than they did this morning. The duefall, however, was still insufficient at Barsee, Dhulia and Wadwan.

WHEAT shows no improvement in tone or business, the former being still quiet, and the latter small. Prices, however, show no change, and we still quote as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3 14 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 12 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3 13 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 6 0	"
Hard Yellow	"	3 12 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 7 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 6 0	"

SEEDS have been firm in tone to-day; but not more than a moderate business has been reported. Prices of *Linseed* have declined half an anna per cwt., while *Rapeseed* is 1 to 2 annas per cwt. higher; and *Gingelly* has advanced 8 annas per candy. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-13-0 to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	"	6-3-0 to " 6-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-0-0 to " 6-1-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5-14-0 to " 6-0-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	42-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	"	40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,923 bales.
Wheat	1,768 cwts.
Linseed	4,107 "
Rapeseed	2,997 "
Gingelly	7,434 "
Poppyseed	527 "
Castorseed	1,178 "
Rice	5,806 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Business is reported to the extent of 2,000 tons, for January shipment, to Marseilles at 14s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready delivery, 1s. 1¼d. for Demand, for 15th December, and 1s. 1¼d. for Telegraphic and Demand for January, at which we heard of but little enquiry or business done beyond a little Bank Demand reported at 1s. 1¼d. for December delivery. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 5-16d. near, and 1s. 1 11-32 to 3-8d. for forward delivery, at which also we have heard of a very moderate amount being placed. Calcutta is reported steady at about the same rates as those ruling here which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 7-32d.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 7-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 1¼d.
Credits 3	"	1s. 1 5-16d.
Francs 3	"	1·40

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103 5-8 for Account, but advanced shortly 1-16 per cent. on these rates, with the more distant settlement quoted at 103 5-16, the market remaining at the enhanced quotations to the close.

SHARES.—In Cotton Mill Scrip there has been an advance to-day of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10 each in China and Colaba Land and Mili; of Rs. 5, in Jivraz Balloo; and of Rs. 2½ each in Luckmidas and Manockjee Petit; these being the only changes in our list this evening, the tone of the market being still quiet but steady. Bombay Flour Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	2 9-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	103¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	5 5-8
Bar Silver	28 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	76·7

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	86·8
2 p.m.	86·3
3½ p.m.	83·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—DE GRUCHY—November 26, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, John Sempill, eldest son of J. P. Lambert, of the Grange, Battledown, Cheltenham, to Constance Annie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George de Gruchy, Vicar of Stoke Saint Milburgha, Salop.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—November 18, at 37, Chowringhee, the wife of R G G Brown, of a daughter.
DOUGLAS—November 18, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev E A Douglas, of a daughter.
HANDIN—November 18, at Shimoga, Mysore Province, the wife of C J Handin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
HARMAN—November 20, at No 7, Riverside, Barrackpore, the wife of Arthur Leslie Harman, of Moorlah Indigo Concern, Champaran, of a daughter.
IGGULDEN—November 20, at Agra, the wife of Captain H A Igguldeu, Derbyshire Regiment, of a daughter.
LEAN—November 18, at Nowgong, Central India, the wife of Major W W Lean, 5th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.
LONG—November 16, the wife of Rev H J Long, Chaplain of Umballa, of a daughter.
MANNING—November 19, at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of J A Manning, of a daughter.
SIMON—November 18, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr G Simon, Tanner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—OWENS—November 19, in St Peter's Catholic Chapel, Bezwada, by the Rev Father P Barrett, the youngest brother of the bridegroom, Mr John Christopher Barrett, of H H The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Traffic Manager and Agent's Office, Secunderabad, to Miss Anna Teresa Owens, daughter of the late Mr James Walter Owens, of the Madras Police.
BURN—NEDHAM—November 13, at All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Chaplain, Charles William Burn, Indian Civil Service, to Annie Alexandra, youngest daughter of the late Henry Nedham.

DEATHS.

EGERTON—November 20, at Mardan, Bridget Watson, dearly loved wife of Captain Raleigh Egerton, Guides.
HOSACK—November 11, at "Doroi Bari," Sibsagor, Assam, David D F Hosack, of heart disease, aged 47.
MOCKLER—November 15, at Kalewa, Upper Burma, John Mockler, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Sergeant-Major M Mockler, 17th M N I (105th Regiment), and dearly loved and loving son of Mrs J Leslie, and grandson of Mrs H Martin, Milliner, Trichinopoly, aged 23 years, 2 months and 9 days.
VYSE—November 18, at Rawalpindi, of heart disease, Major Charles F Vyse, 27th Punjab Infantry.
WEYMSS—November 16, at Tundla, John Percy Weymss, late Permanent Way Inspector, Jamalkha, D U K Railway, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

IT has been gratifying to observe the cordiality with which some remarks we recently made on the general character of Indian newspapers have been received in the Native Press and elsewhere. Nothing, however, will be gained by cordiality in so far as it is based on misapprehension. And, therefore, while rejoicing at any steps taken towards a better understanding between the two branches of the press of this country, we are bound to point out that in some instances more than a legitimate construction has been put on our remarks. In this connection the Hon. Mr. Javerilal's address at the Provincial Conference calls for some further remarks beyond the brief notice we have already given it. Mr. Javerilal said that "on the whole he was prepared to say that the tone of the vernacular press in the Presidency, barring a few aberrations, was sober and moderate," and the speaker then added that he was "glad to be confirmed in this view by the testimony of no less a critic than the *Bombay Gazette*." He then quoted some of our remarks, premising, under we know not what misapprehension, that "a three-months' study of the vernacular press" had enabled the writer to arrive at the conclusion quoted; and he then proceeded to express the conviction that a longer experience of the vernacular press would have enabled us to pay it "a still higher compliment." Now while we are most willing in particular instances to commend the vernacular press not only for sobriety and moderation but also for liberality of thought and generosity of feeling, and while, as before stated, we appreciate the friendly tone of Mr. Javerilal's reference to the question, we cannot concur in the opinion that on the whole its tone, barring a few aberrations is sober and moderate, and we must demur to any remarks of ours being taken as confirmatory of such an opinion. What we said, and what we now repeat, is "that a closer study of the native papers than was previously habitual to us has on the whole raised our opinion of the ability and judgment with which many of them are conducted." And seeing that this series of articles commenced at the beginning of June last, and that, as might naturally be supposed, we had watched the progress of the native papers for a considerable period before it occurred to us that such sympathetic criticism as we have since exercised might be productive of good, it is obvious that Mr. Javerilal's mention of a period of three months is an oversight on his part.

And the *Gujarati* is equally mistaken when it says that the merits of the native press have dawned upon us as a sudden revelation. Nothing of the kind. Had we not known that there were some good qualities in some of the papers it would hardly have been worth while to discuss them at all; but in fact we gave their good qualities recognition from the beginning, and in commencing these articles expressed the hope that they would grow and promised them support. Turning again to Mr. Javerilal's speech we must notice that though he has given some excellent advice to the native newspapers he has shown himself somewhat too blind to their faults. Perhaps it was his policy to commend his advice by offering it with no accompaniment, but that of compliment, but we prefer to regard the Native Press as strong enough to be spoken to plainly. Mr. Javerilal said delicately that he "was not prepared to deny that the vernacular press made at times hard hits on Government measures, perhaps harder than the occasion demanded," and then asked for allowance to be made for the excited times in which we live. But, so far as we know, no one objects to even the hardest hits so long as they are fair hits. By all means let every possible fact and argument be adduced to show where particular measures have failed or how different measures might have succeeded better; and let every fault or folly of every Englishman in the land be discussed and dilated on to the full. That course is open to every newspaper and may constitute "giving hard hits." That will not be objected to. What is objected to is deliberate misrepresentation of actual measures and of the motives of individuals or of the English race at large—such things as the false pretence that the instructions as to the use of loaded cartridges in riots were designed in a spirit of blood-thirstiness and not of clemency; as the false pretence that the conversion of a loan meant the dishonest withholding of interest due; the false pretence that a measure required to save children from torture, or rules to avoid disorder in the streets, were meant as an invasion of religious privileges; the false pretence that shooting accidents are intentional; and the false pretence that all Englishmen in this land are rich and have no interest in the country beyond that of making themselves richer still.

AT the meeting of the Manchester merchants held the other day to arrange for the formation of a Manchester cotton association and the establishment of a cotton market at Manchester, Mr. J. K. Bythell took occasion to refer to the Ship Canal and the advantages it offers to India. They all knew, he said, how their trade was handicapped in all places in the Far East, except Bombay. They were paying to Calcutta 10s. a ton more freight than could be obtained for them from Manchester direct if merchants would combine towards that end. With regard to China, he believed, there was 15s. of difference in it. The Indian merchants had the power of combination which Manchester merchants had never exercised, and their existing contract expired at the end of this year. The Ship Canal Company had recently been trying very hard with friends in India and shippers in London to make a tender so that they might have the direct shipping of Bombay piece-goods from Manchester, and he was happy to be able to tell them that they had that day received a telegram saying the tender made under their auspices for two years from the 1st January next for the shipment of all piece-goods from Manchester to Bombay had been accepted and accepted at a lower rate of freight than the low rate merchants had already been paying as compared with the rate to Calcutta from Manchester. This was an earnest of what was to come he declared. For in every direction they saw obstacles that were to be removed. The first step towards getting a cheap freight out to the East was to get this Bombay contract, and they had got it. The first step in his opinion towards getting cotton direct to Manchester was to combine for that purpose. With such a combination they would be as successful as the Canal Company had been with the Bombay contract. Unless they showed a determination to have the benefit of their port they would remain at the mercy of all those rings that were arrayed against them, and the Canal would be of no benefit to them, and all Mr. Bythell's friends agreed with him. That the Canal will ultimately flourish they all seem fervently to believe and if under any one's management it does so it will be that of Mr. Bythell whose energy and enthusiasm are unbounded. Mr. Macara who presided at the meeting explained that the object of having a cotton market in Manchester was to try and bring about united action, which he thought must eventually end in a very large saving to the trade. Owing to what appeared to him a somewhat short-sighted policy on the part of merchants they, for an apparent advantage in the shape of a rebate, had tied their hands by entering into an agreement with shipowners lasting over a considerable period which precluded their taking advantage of the Ship Canal by which undoubtedly a saving might be made on a larger scale even than that which could be effected in bringing the raw material direct to Manchester. Now it was evident that if producers and merchants decided to take full advantage of the Ship Canal it would materially help to enable Lancashire to successfully compete with her foreign rivals, and he could not help feeling that a serious responsibility rested with all who either through obstruction or want of enterprise prevented full advantage being taken of their great waterway, which had been made with the express purpose of providing for the increasing requirements of Lancashire, and above all to enable her to hold her own, and find employment for the teeming millions who inhabited that populous county.

MR. JEREMIAH LYON, the other day, read a paper before the Glasgow Conference of the British Iron Trade, in which he referred to the effect of the higher rates of freight for the United Kingdom to India, in comparison with those from continental ports. Mr. Lyon, as member of a firm—one of the largest exporters of iron to India and established for twenty years—claimed to speak with authority. And he pointed out that, whilst British shipments of iron and steel to the dependency have fallen off since 1884, those of Belgium and Germany, which before that year did not exist, have grown at an enormous rate. In examining into the reasons of this, Mr. Lyon said that one of the most self-evident causes of the change is the fact that the companies constituting the Conference, holding a monopoly of the trade, charge 15s. 9d. per ton from London or Liverpool to the Indian ports, whilst the rate from Antwerp to the same ports is only 10s. per ton. The British and Indian Government paid heavy subsidies to two members of the Conference—one of them, the P. and O. Company, to the tune of about a thousand pounds a day, he said—and he wished the association to grasp this astounding fact. The P. and O. Company has served Government since 1837, but Mr. Lyon disapproves of the subsidy, and urges that, though this is given to it to carry the mails, they can start a vessel from Antwerp and take Belgian iron at 10s., and when the same steamer reaches London, and is asked to carry British iron, they want 15s. 9d. per ton, or 57½ per cent. more for carrying the iron of the country that pays the subsidy." Mr. Lyon described the action of the Conference as that of an oppressive and noxious trade unionism, since liberty to compete is practically destroyed by the crushing power of the combination. As to the freights on cotton yarn to India, Mr. Lyon observed—"An illustration of the unfair incidence of freight is displayed by the Peninsular and Oriental Company in charging 1s. 9d. per ton for carrying cotton and yarn from Bombay to Japan, as against 30s. per ton from London, which, with 15s. per ton land carriage from Manchester, makes 55s. per ton. The effect of this is that the subsidy is utilised for benefiting the cotton industries in Bombay and Japan, to the detriment of the Lancashire operatives. We may take it that Mr. Lyon would leave no stone unturned to deprive the P. and Co. of its subsidy. The day may come when it will have to do without it. But we imagine it is still far distant.

WHILE negociations are proceeding between London and Paris for the settlement of questions of dispute in Africa, the agents of both countries on the spot seem to be creating new difficulties. In Borgu for instance something of this sort is now going on. Borgu lies to the west of the Middle Niger, near the British colony of Lagos, the French protectorate of Dahomey, and the German colony of Jogoland. It is claimed by the Royal Niger Company as within its sphere of operations by reason of treaties concluded with the Sultan of Sokoto and Ganda several years ago, but this claim is disputed by both France and Germany. One of the leading journals in Germany puts forward the proposal that Borgu should be partitioned among the three Great Powers, each Power obtaining so much of the country as constitutes its *hinterland* up to the Niger. This view, however, finds no favour in France, where it is said that Borgu must fall to the first comer who concludes a treaty with its ruler, and it is significantly remarked that the expedition under Commandant Decœur is believed to have outdistanced both the British and German expeditions sent to Borgu. The German expedition, under the command of Dr. Gruner, is approaching the country from Jogoland; while it is now pretty well admitted that the real object of the mission entrusted by the Royal Niger Company to Captain Lugard was to make treaties direct with the rulers of Borgu. This it is pointed out does not necessarily imply that the English company abandons its contentions, based on existing treaties with the over-lord of Borgu. It has from the first been the policy of the Company to conclude treaties whenever possible with subordinate chief

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

OPINION OF THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

All accounts received here agree in stating that the Japanese loss in the capture of Port Arthur does not exceed 250 men, while that of the Chinese is placed at about 2,000.

A despatch from the United States Admiral to his Government reports that the bulk of the Chinese Army, consisting of 13,000 men at Port Arthur succeeded in escaping, and that the Japanese captured the Arsenal and the stores intact.

According to the Japanese official despatches Japanese sailors are at present engaged in removing the net-work of torpedoes with which the port had been guarded by the Chinese, and which prevented the Japanese fleet in taking an active part in the attack of Port Arthur.

The *Times*, in a leading article this morning urges the necessity of China frankly confessing her defeat and swing direct to Japan for peace and thus compelling Japan to show her hand.

The article adds that Japan cannot hope to assimilate large slices out of the territories of her vanquished foe without at the same time infringing other powerful interests.

ACTIVITY OF THE JAPANESE.

CHEFOO, Nov. 25.

News has been received here that the Japanese are busily engaged in re-embarking the victorious troops.

The destination of the transports is unknown.

INCENDIARISM AT GLENALMOND COLLEGE.

CONVICTION OF SIR JAMES FERGUSSON'S SON.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Alan Fergusson, the son of Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, M.P. for North East Manchester, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for setting fire to Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth, where he was a scholar.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day; and the Himalaya left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE EUROPEANS IN KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 26.

The European colony in Kabul is now reduced to Sir Salter Payne, Miss Hamilton, and her sister, all others having left.

MR. CURZON.

The date of the Hon. G. Curzon's departure from Kabul is not yet fixed.

THE MEKONG FRONTIER.

Captain Davies, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, intelligence officer, has left on duty for Yunnan with a passport from the Chinese Government.

WAZIRI JIRGAH AT KANIGURAM.

MULLAH POWINDAH CARRIES THE DAY.

News from Waziristan states that at a great jirgah of the Waziris held at Kaniguram, Mullah Powindah carried the day against the friendly Maliks.

Reliable news from Kajuri Kach on Saturday states that seven thousand Mahsud Waziris marched to the Khasara Valley the day before with the intention of attacking Wano; and also rumours of a contemplated attack on Jandola which has been reinforced by 400 rifles of the 4th Punjab Infantry are to hand.

Several Mahsud Maliks have also arrived at Wano to interview Mr. Bruce.

SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH'S CASE.

The *Pioneer* publishes the full text of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Madras Government regarding Doctor Smith's case. It contains nothing beyond what has already appeared as to Sir A. Fowler's views in the matter.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Lance-Corpotal McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, won the gold medal to-day, at distance, 800 yards, he broke down when firing in a gale of wind, scoring only 14 points. This brought his grand aggregate to 229 points, four points less than the score made last year for the same prize. Lance-Corporal Gelston, Loyal North Lancashire, came second, with 226 points. Lance-Corporal McKenna wins the gold medal and Rs. 100; and Lance-Corporal Gelston wins Rs. 50; and Corporal Cutler, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, comes third, with 225 points, and wins Rs. 30; Band Sergeant Hewett, Lancashire Fusiliers, was fourth, with 223 points, and wins Rs. 20. The Native Gold Medallist is Jemadar Luxumun Sawanth, 4th Bombay Rifles, with an aggregate score of 167 points, seven points below last year's winner. In the Volley Firing Competition, at 650 yards, eight teams competed. The Loyal North Lancashires with 41 points came first, winning Rs. 120; the Yorkshire Light Infantry and the Leinsters tied for second place, with 30 points. The Durham Light Infantry won the Adjutant General's prize in rapid shooting, with 79 points, prize Rs.100; the first team of the Lancashire Fusiliers won Rs. 50, with 76 points. Teams using Martini-Henri rifles were allowed four minutes, and the Lee-Metford three minutes. The 22nd Bombay Infantry won the Native Non-commissioned Officers' purse, with 192 points, the 7th Bombay Infantry came second with 190 points. The shooting to-day was very indifferent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges (extra) left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java (extra) left here to-day, and may be expected in Bombay about 6th December.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 26.

The H. H. s. s. Nyanza arrived here on the 23rd inst.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Kurrachee) on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 8 a.m.

The M. M. Co's s. s. Ava left Aden for Zanzibar on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 a.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor, from Singapore arrived at Hongkong on 25th inst.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 26th inst., via Lamu and Mombassa.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

On Monday from an early hour to-day visitors, troops, and Chiefs of every grade were thronging the roads towards the Lahore railway station from every quarter. The day was beautiful, and all and every one turned out to see H. E. the Viceroy arrive. The troops began moving early so as to get into their proper places before the carriage traffic began. It was a wise precaution as the movement of the troops was much facilitated thereby, and the whole of the troops here took part in lining the roads and furnishing the Viceroy's escort, the latter consisted of the Cowan's Battery, Horse Artillery, 11th Hussars, 12th Hussars, and the Punjab Light Horse. Guards-of-Honor were formed by the 1st Gordon Highlanders, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps and the North-Western Railway Volunteers. The entire route traversed by the Viceroy was lined with troops in review order, whose turn-out was admirable. The Imperial Service Troops occupied the road from the station along the new Circular Road to the Roshnai gate. The Punjab police took the section from Roshnai gate; through Lahore City to the Delhi Gate, thence along Anarkali Bazaar and Upper Mall, the cross-road by the Government telegraph office was guarded by the Indian Division, namely, that road commencing at the Delhi Gate to the Roman Catholic Chapel by the Ghurka Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Battalion 1st Ghurkas and 1st and 2nd Battalion 4th Ghurkas, then the Punjab Brigade took up the road to the telegraph office; here the Cavalry Brigade, except the 9th Lanncers, lined the route to Government House, west entrance, thence onwards the British Division took charge, namely, the Buffs, the Norfolks, the Somerset Infantry to the east corner of Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn's compound, and the Highland Brigade lined, the remaining distance to the Viceroy's Camp. On the platform were Lord Harris, Sir Fitzpatrick, Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief, General Brackenbury, Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Hon. Mr. Westland, the Hon. W. H. Rattigan, Members of Council, Major-Generals Collen, Mansfield, and Clark, Baron Gaertner, Consul General for Germany, the Bishop of Lahore, the Judges of the Chief Court, Viscount Frankfort Commanding the Lahore District, Mr. Fanshawe, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, Mr. Hutchinson, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Mr. Hurry. Deputy Commissioner; and Secretaries to the Punjab Government, and others. On a central portion of the platform, reserved further up, were the ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpur, Kapurthala, Jhind, Nabha, Faridkot, Chumba, and Suket; and the bridge over the line was occupied by ladies. The station walls were brightened with flags, evergreens, and coat-of-arms of the Viceroy. Full dress was worn, and Baron Gaertner was especially noticeable in the blue uniform of the German Dragoon Regiment, and Captain Legge in the light brown of the New South Wales Infantry, outside the station. The officers present and the Native Chiefs having been introduced his Excellency left the platform and was met at the vestibule by the Lahore Municipality. The address, after referring to the proverbial loyalty of the province as showed in the time of the late Lord Elgin, the present Viceroy's father, and acknowledging the blessings of the British Rule especially of the boon of local self-government went on to say that although much had been done great expensive public works remain in the shape of extension of drainage and water-supply, for which the Municipality had no funds. Therefore they petitioned his Excellency to get the interest on the debt to the Government of Rs. 70,000, which was charged now at four and-a-half per cent., reduced by one per cent. The Viceroy thanked the Municipality and said that he would send his reply afterwards. The address presented to the Viceroy by the Municipality was in black letters on vellum, beautifully painted, and illuminated, the border showing the Royal coat-of-arms, the Elgin coat-of-arms, &c. The address was enclosed in a handsome casket of *kaft* work, gold wire inlaid in characteristic Punjab patterns upon iron. Having inspected guards-of-honour the party entered carriages, and a procession was formed, headed by Major Travers; Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General in charge of the Viceroy's camp, two squadrons of the 11th Hussars, A Battery Royal Horse Artillery, two squadrons of the 18th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant of the Seaforth Highlanders, commanding the personal escort, and a squadron of the Viceroy's Body Guard Troop, and the Punjab Light Horse. In the first carriage were seated his Excellency the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Colonel Durand, followed by a carriage escort of the Viceregal Body Guard and the carriage of the Countess of Elgin and Lord Harris and Mr. Fanshawe; in the third carriage, the Commander-in-Chief, General Brackenbury, Mr. Babington Smith Davis, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor; in the fourth carriage the Hon. Mr. Westland, Sir A. Macdonell, Lord Harris's Private Secretary, and Surgeon-Colonel Franklin; in the fifth carriage Major-Generals Mansfield, Clarke, and Collen, and the Military Secretary to Sir George White, the rear being brought up with two squadrons of the 11th Hussars and 18th Lancers. From the station the procession passed northward toward the Fort, the road was gay with life and colour, a large portion of the city population preferring to offer welcome in the open to struggling in the crowded alleys of the city. Picturesqueness was added by the Punjab Imperial Service Troops who lined the route looking smart and neat, and after crossing the open ground, which keeps the city apart from Fort, entered the head of a tortuous little street, which leads through the busiest and most picturesque part of the town. The duty of guarding the route now taken up by the police was everywhere of a most excellent behaviour, and on every hand, the Viceroy could read the city's loyalty and cordiality of its welcome. From the narrowness of the street it was necessary to proceed slowly. In the Kashmiri Bazar the Sonehri Masjid was passed, its gilded domes all ablaze and strings of bunting streaming from its minars. Notice was also attracted to the beautiful carved wood fronts of the houses. The chief object of interest was the musjid of Wazir Khan, the fret-work with which the walls are inlaid at once attracted the eyes of the party, and the imposing effect of the noble gateway and soaring minars were duly acknowledged. The Viceroy had a most respectful and cordial greeting on all sides. At the Delhi Gate whence the party emerged from the city the route was taken by the Circular Road until Anarkoli was reached, here the carriage turned down through the Bazaar, which looked airy and spacious, after the narrow streets of the city on the roadway people crowded in large masses, every window and roof was occupied, and the Viceroy had a most cordial reception. At the Museum the Viceregal party turned out of bazaar and passing through a handsome triumphal arch of native design found themselves in the civil station, well-watered and venetian masts erected at frequent intervals. The Mall looked gay, and beyond the telegraph office grouping residents witnessed the procession from most favourable points, the largest gatherings being at Charing Cross and the Club between Charing Cross and the west entrance to Government House. When the Camp was reached the 11th Hussars Royal Artillery, 18th Bengal Lancers, and Punjab Light Horse formed up on the main road outside while the bodyguard entering camp with the carriages formed up in two bodies so as to close the cross roads right and left of the flag staff. His Excellency having inspected the guards-of-honour the party entered the tents, and the troops marched back to their quarters. The salute was fired by Cowan's Battery on H. E. the Viceroy alighting in the Camp. The Viceroy's Camp was thronged with officers writing their names and calling on high officials in his camp. In the afternoon the Viceroy visited the Aitchison College, previous to his received the retired native officers residing in the Punjab at a durbar tent. The levee this evening at 9-30 p.m. will be very largely attended. To-morrow at ten o'clock there will be a parade of all troops in garrison, and the Chiefs of the Punjab pay visits to the Viceroy. In the afternoon the Viceroy returns their visits and attends the races. The Highland sports are fixed for Wednesday afternoon, after which their Excellencies and a large party dine with Sir George White, and witness a torchlight tattoo review, which will be held on Thursday morning.

The following movement of troops have been ordered after the Viceroy leaves the camp:—The 9th, 15th, and 19th Bengal Lancers march on 1st December for Muridki; the 18th Bengal Lancers, 11th and 18th Hussars, on 3rd December, for Muridki; to which camp also move the A and B Batteries Horse Artillery and the 50th Field Battery on 4th December; the 60th and 71st Field Batteries on the 5th December; the 24th and the 46th on 6th December. The Infantry are ordered to move as follows:—The Gordon Highlanders, on the 6th December, to Rawal Pindi; the 30th Sikhs, on the 8th December, to Peshawar; the 28th Punjab Infantry, to Ferozepore; the Imperial Service Infantry of Jhind, Nabha, and Kuparthala on 1st December, to their respective head-quarters; the 1st and 2nd Patiala Infantry on 2nd December; also the Faridkot Infantry, the Seaforth Highlanders, on 4th December to Ferozepore; the Somerset Infantry, on 5th December, to Umballa; the Norfolks, on 6th December, to Umballa; the Buffs, on 17th December, to Jullundur; the 1st and 2nd Battalion, 4th Ghoorkhas, on 18th December; 2nd and 1st Ghoorkhas, on 19th December to Dharmsala. The Kapurthala Infantry will move by rail, on 3rd December.

WEDDING AT AURUNGABAD.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—On Wednesday, the 21st instant, there was a large gathering at Holy Trinity Church, Aurungabad, on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Mercy Proudfoot, eldest daughter of Colonel Proudfoot, Madras Staff Corps, with Captain Leonard, of the 4th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry. The church, which, unlike most churches in this country, coming under the heading of Government buildings, having in itself a fair amount of architectural beauty, was most tastefully decorated throughout with white flowers relieved with handsome green foliage. The bridegroom was supported by Lieutenant Ward as bestman. All the officers present were in full dress uniform. A few minutes after three o'clock, the Band struck up "Haste to the Wedding," to herald the bride's arrival at the church. In the unavoidable absence of the bride's father, who was detained on duty in Madras, she was accompanied by her eldest brother, who gave her away. The bride was attired in a handsome dress of white satin, with long train and tulle veil. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms, and in her hair was a large diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. On the conclusion of the ceremony, while the happy couple were leaving the church, the band played the "Wedding March." Mrs. Proudfoot's guests then repaired to her pretty house on the river bank, where the usual speeches were made, and toasts drunk with much enthusiasm. Later on in the afternoon, the newly-married pair drove off amidst showers of rice and old shoes to Roza, where they propose spending the first part of the honeymoon. It is hoped that in the near future honeymooning couples from Aurungabad will be saved the long and tedious drive to Roza, and will go off instead on their wedding tour from the cantonment railway station.

"Everything comes to those who wait," so, it is said. Aurungabad waited for many years for the new water-works, now completed. But it is not possible that patience will be now tried so severely, for the railway is to be commenced as soon as possible. The new line is surveyed, and the cost estimated, and the money has been provided. The present delay is merely a question of gauge, though, as regards that point, one would imagine that there can be but one opinion. However when the line is actually running, two Hyderabad Contingent stations, Aurangabad and Jalna, will be rescued from the jungles, and a third, Hingoli, brought very near the line, from which it is at present eighty miles distant. Bombay will be brought within an easy run of one of the great sights of India, namely, the Caves of Ellora, sought by all globe-trotters. It is also considered highly probable that the cool, dry climate of Aurungabad may attract many from Bombay, seeking a change during the rains. Aurangabad has a perfectly efficient, and also absolutely pure water-supply, and is not only prettily situated, but is extremely healthy. When this station can be reached by rail in ten or eleven hours from Bombay, as it will be very soon, it will, no doubt, offer many attractions to those seeking, not over-much gaiety, but a place where to recruit their strength with healthful amusements.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Thames, with the English Mails of the 16th instant, left Aden yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Saturday. The s. s. Thames, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Himalaya, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. R. G. Devenish. Mr. W. H. Cox, Mr. G. R. Spencer, Mr. F. Harman, Mr. B. purdy, Lieut A. B. Ennis, Mr. F. W. Morton, Surg-Lieut-Col. Murphy Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Flavin, child and maid, Mrs. and Miss Rita, Mr. F. Wright, Miss D. M. Wright, Mr. C. O. Turnour, Mrs. Pollard, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. J. Scott, Miss Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and family, Mr J. O'Brien, and Lieut. A. R. Bayly.

From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Inglis and child, Dr. Lethbridge, Mr. F. Von Bock, Mr. G. Gregory, M. Hugh Fraser, Lieut. C. W. Wilkinson, Mr. A. P. Romilly. Capt. Goodwin, Mr. L. Trethew, Miss A. L. Saddler, Miss K. Fah, Miss J. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Rautenberg, Capt. C. H. Hayes, Mr. Dean Paul, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. F. Austin, Mr. G. Kitteredge, Mr. Basith, Mr. W. B. Whitehead, Mr. A. Mansfield.

From Malta: Capt. E. B. Carbonaro.

DETENTION OF H. M. MAILS AT ADEN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Peninsular, under the command of the well-known Captain, R. F. Briscoe, R.N.R., arrived here, on Saturday morning, completing her voyage from Brindisi in eleven days eight and a-half hours. The only event of the voyage was the late departure from Aden on account of some of our notable passengers having gone ashore to see their friends, and forgot the hour of departure, till they heard the Fog Horn of the Peninsular echoing through the barren rocks of Aden. The P. and O. agents were very good in putting their steam-launch at the disposal of one gentleman, the son of a director, or else we should have left perhaps an hour later. I was most amused when I heard one of the ship's officers say: "Why? H. M. Mails have to wait for our director's son." It is very fortunate for us that these notables don't often travel this way, and when they do, they take a fast ship, or else we should have most of our mails late in Bombay.

In an article on the great tipping question, the *World* asks:—How often has it happened that money has been pressed upon the very last person to whom it should have been offered? Many instances of this will occur to everyboby. Was it not known some years ago how a distinguished ex-colonel of a very smart cavalry regiment, who delighted in dressing himself in the most unassuming garments, was presented with a shilling upon his own avenue, and afterwards with glee exhibited it at dinner to the horror-struck donor? Another parallel case comes to mind, though not connected with English social life. An officer on his way to India went to see the Khedive's yacht, then lying at Suez, and was on the point of pressing half-a-crown into the hand of a shabby-looking old Oriental in a fez and an alpaca coat who had been particularly civil, when providentially, he heard the old man addressed as "M. l'Amiral," and, just in time, changed the destination of his coin. Then, again it is well to verify the coins used in giving a tip. The story is told of a well-known general officer who was most particular in daily balancing his accounts. One day, returning home after a country visit, he unexpectedly found himself 4s. 10d. to the good, and never solved the mystery till, on another visit to the same house, he thought the butler looked rather askance at him, and finally discovered that on the previous occasion he had given him two pennies instead of two half-crowns. In a word, the subject of tips comes home to us all, and it should be dealt with on broad principles by a general consensus of opinion obtained from the largest number of those practically concerned.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE KING OF TABLE GAMES.

At the earnest solicitation of several friends I have promised to devote this week's letter to the royal and ancient game, not of golf, but of chess, for the adjectives royal and ancient apply just as much to the one as to the other. But I am bewildered when I reflect that chess is four thousand years old, that its origin and development are practically lost in antiquity, that it is a game of world-wide popularity, and that there have been great masters too numerous to mention. I am, indeed, appalled by the task I have undertaken. I hardly remember learning the moves and elementary principles of the game, for my father taught me when I was a mere child. I played with him for ten years and never won a single game. When I was 17 I beat him for the first time, and never shall I forget the exultant feeling. Still later in life I was in the habit of devoting all-night sittings to chess. My opponent was my brother-in-law. We used to play with such deadly earnestness that sometimes we never spoke for a week, and then we settled our imaginary differences by again bending our heads over the alluring board with daintily-carved pieces thereon. Mr. James Mason, in his book "The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice," declares that there is a pernicious imagination abroad that chess is a difficult game. It is not an easy game. The majority of folk look upon life as too short for its acquirement and practice, but this is an inane, ridiculous, and commonplace observation. Life is long enough for the endless variety of cards, for the constant practice required for billiards, and for such diversions as three day cricket matches, two and three day coursing meetings, and whole days for pigeon shooting, racing, and the like. And yet life is not long enough for chess—eh? Pshaw. The real reason why chess has, comparatively speaking, few adherents is because of its austere nature. It has an air of the monastery and of grave prelates. The average human intellect loves something quicker. A man finds more enjoyment in the rapid changes in billiards, in the twistings and turnings of a hunted hare, in the desire to grass blue rocks, to kill something, and in speculating who has the master card of a certain suit and the thirteenth trump. Chess is too solemn, too slow, too great a tax upon the patience. Chess is, of course, a pleasureable pursuit for the intellectual, and the latter constitute a minority. There is no gambling and no betting in chess, so that it does not satisfy the craving for everlasting excitement which seems to have possessed most people.

THE RECREATION OF THE WORLD'S MOST CULTURED MEN.

Chess has always been a favourite pursuit with the studious, although Sir Walter Scott gave it up, arguing that a man might learn another language with less strain to the mind. As Steinitz once pointed out all great thinkers have been more or less great chess players. Buckle, the author of that adorable book, "The history of civilisation in England, which were never completed owing to his sudden death in Damascus, was perhaps as fine a player as England ever had, although he never played in public. So were Voltaire and Diderot. So were Frederick the Great, Bolli, Count Moltke, Prince Bismarck, and Emperor William I of Germany. Archbishop Whateley loved a game, and it was the favourite diversion of Samuel Warren, who recommended it as a most desirable recreation for those training for legal honours. I have said sufficient to show that it has been the delight of all sorts and conditions of men of mind. It will be for ever so, although of late years chess has become very much more popular. Mr. R. F. Green, in his book on chess, expresses my feeling with chasteness and exactness when he says:—"Never forgotten in any country where it has once set foot, it has only been neglected when art, science, and every intellectual pursuit have been neglected also. It has been for centuries the favourite recreation of the greatest minds; it has emancipated itself from every social restriction, and surmounted every national custom and prejudice; it has survived every political change, and every distraction of fashion, and is to day more widely known and practised than any other game in the world. Who, in view of these facts, and making the slightest claim to culture, can afford to neglect it?" Who, indeed.

MEPHISTOPHELES V. KIRSCHENWASSER.

One man says that chess is of Persian origin, and another declares that it is Indian. The Indians believe and assert that chess was invented by Queen Wandodaru during a long siege in the epic age. Really it doesn't matter from which source it came. It is sufficient for us that it has been handed down to us probably by the men of the North. Indeed, the Scandinavians were the first known makers of chess pieces, and in those early days chess was very fashionable—nay, was a necessity of life. The people, who were mostly shut up in big castles, required some fascinating amusement. Chamber games were absolutely indispensable, and in various parts of Europe chess-boards have been found carved on the stone benches of the guardrooms of old castles and on the embrasures of the windows. In the middle ages chess was so fashionable that it even tinged the literature of its time. Men and women were set to master chess as soon as they knew their alphabet, while many and many a chess match was played, in the romances of the period, for a bride. You would hardly think that such an austere game as chess would lend itself to a tale, and yet, I think it was in 1878, that I fell across a pleasing story concerning chess in one of the magazines of the period. I cannot recall whether it was. "The Gentleman's Magazine," "Macmillan," or "London Society," but I feel confident that it was one of the three. The story ran something like this. There was once a man called Christen Kirschenwasser—a good chess player—who did not like to be defeated even by men like Zukerfort, Ruy Lopez, and Andersenn. One night as he sat thinking Mephistopheles came and offered to play him three games. Kirschenwasser resisted, but the devil insisted, and three games were played on the condition that if Beelzebub won the trio Kirschenwasser was to go about the world under his direction playing all the greatest chess players, and beating them too. The bargain was struck with one restriction, that neither was, in the course of the game, to make the sign of the cross with the pieces on the board. Mephistopheles won the first two games, and at a certain stage in the last contest the men were in the positions which I will now indicate:—

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. Kt–K R 8	1. K–Q B 2
2. Q–K Kt 7	2. Kt–Q Kt 2
3. R–K B	3. P–Q 4
4. R–Q Kt	4. P–Q 6
5. K–Q 2	5. Q–K R 6
6. P–Q 4	6. P–K B 2
7. Kt–Q B 5	7. R–K B 3
	8. R–K B 4

To mate in seven moves; Black to move. This was the position and the moves were:—

BLACK (Mephistopheles).	WHITE (Kirschenwasser).
1. R x Kt & ch	1. K to B 3
2. Q x R & ch	2. R x Q
3. R x R & ch	3. Q to K 3
4. R x Q ch	4. P x R
5. Kt to B 7	5. P to K 4
6. Kt x P ch	6. K to Q 3

And then lo and behold the devil seized his rook to mate, but gave a yell and vanished as he saw that by doing so he would complete the sign of the cross. This is quite a Mediæval fancy.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

The event of the year 1894, so far as chess players are concerned, was the meeting of Lasker and Steinitz. In 1893 the talented young German master, Lasker, was in America, and having greatly distinguished himself, visited that great chess playing capital, Havana, and created a favourable impression. About this time Herr Walbrodt, another young German expert, went to the Havanas, and the Cubans were very anxious for the two to meet, but Lasker raised so many objections that he rather discredited himself with the Cuban amateurs. The consequence was that the Cubans declined to entertain proposals for a match to be played in Havana between Steinitz and Lasker in the early part of this year. However, after considerable discussion the two arranged to meet for £400 a-side and the chess championship, the victor to be the first winner of ten games, draws not to count. The match was commenced at New York, where the first series of eight games was decided. Here Lasker won twice as many as Steinitz. Still faith in the chess champion was barely shaken. However, at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, where the game was continued, the young man still held the upper hand. The duel was brought to a conclusion at the Cosmopolitan Club, Montreal, towards the end of May, and then it was found that Lasker was the victor, as he had won his ten games, while Steinitz was credited with five, and four games were left drawn. Thus came the downfall of Steinitz. It is somewhat singular that the same year should also have witnessed the first important defeat of "The Herd Laddie," the champion at the companion game of draughts.

EMANUEL LASKER.

Young Morphy vanquished the older European masters, and finished, I believe in playing himself into an asylum. Young Kolisch beat Torwitz; the adult Steinitz conquered Andersenn, and now Lasker, one of the newest masters, caused Steinitz to strike his flag, which has waived aloft so long. Still Steinitz tried to take liberties with his opponent and paid the penalty for his daring combined with his obstinacy. Lasker was too strong to be toyed with. But youth will be served, and as I have just pointed out, history repeated itself. The younger mind is stronger and more imaginative. A man in his 58th year is not so quick, so ready in resource so, fertile in invention as a capable man of 26. Lasker is an unexcitable, confident young man, with a head as clear as a crystal. He has a perfect knowledge of the technique of the game, and the openings and defences. He plays with mathematical accuracy, but is ingeniously daring, when necessary and has a quick eye for an advantage. These are great qualities for a chess player Lasker, who is now in England, was to have been entertained to dinner by the Metropolitan Chess Club on the last day of October, but owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever the members were denied the pleasure of seeing the young champion of of the world. Emanuel Lasker is a Prussian of 26 years of age. He has played the game from his boyhood, but came out as a player of prominence in 1889. In that year he was second in the Amsterdam tournament, and after that won matches with Bird and Blackburne without losing a game. He took the first prize in the National Masters' Tournament of the British Chess Association in 1892, and the Quintangular tournament which followed. In 1893 he took part in an international tournament in New York, and came out with flying colours as he won the whole of his thirteen games right off the reel. At the time it was remarked that this did not say much for his opponents, put looked at by the light of his later achievements, the argument lacks force. Steinitz is very anxious to meet Lasker once again, and may be the contest will take place next autumn, but it is almost as difficult—not quite—to get chess champions together as it is to get the "champions" of the boxing arena to face each other.

THE GREAT STEINITZ.

But Steinitz is a remarkable man with a remarkable face and a remarkable career. Steinitz is in his 58th year, and began to play chess as a mere boy. His first appearance in England was as the Austrian delegate to the London tournament of 1862, or six years before Lasker was born. Steinitz lived in England over twenty years, and then removed to America. He now resides in a modest little house at Upper Montclair, New Jersey. Between 1862 and 1892 Steinitz played 23 matches and won them all. He was always greater in single matches than in tourneys. In 1867 he wrested the championship from Paulsen, and has since vanquished such celebrities as Andersenn, Blackburne, Zukertort, and Tschigorin. He once lost two correspondence games with Tschigorin—games that were played to test a theory, but in the city of Havana he conquered the Russian. Steinitz has largely reduced chess to a science. Steinitz is not a man of commanding presence, although his manner savours of authority and power. He is a wiry man of about five feet. He is lame and gets about with the aid of walking sticks. His thin, puny frame is surmounted by a well-shaped and large head with an expansive forehead, and deep-set, under beetling brows, is a pair of sharp twinkling eyes—eyes that seem to look you through as he talks to you. Some folks have accused him of being vain and egotistical, but, as a matter of fact, I don't mind a man being so if he has something to be proud of. What I do not like is the person who is arrogant and conceited with no record and no brains to back him. Steinitz is a man of vast thinking conception, and his knowledge is not by any means confined to chess. On this he may be autocratic and bigoted, but surely he has every right to be so. Steinitz did not come of a family of chess players. He was about twelve when a young man who was his friend taught him the moves. They cut the pieces out of paper and drew a chess board with lead-pencil. Later, they carved a set of chessmen for themselves. With such rude materials did the coming champion of the world learn the game.

THE OPINIONS OF STEINITZ.

He early manifested his powers, and when he was at the university of his native town, Prague, Steinitz became so accomplished that he began to play exhibition games in the cafes. Indeed he defeated every one he was pitted against, and chess became the absorbing passion of his life. He does not consider himself a genius, and he believes that success in the game is brought about by means of a well-balanced mind, by analytical powers, by a vivid imagination, and by the capacity to put yourself in the place of your opponent, and think his game out as well as your own. He looks upon chess as mental gymnastics, and believes that chess trains the mind as the horizontal bars and the like train and develop the body. In the course of an interview which Steinitz once had with the representative of the "St. Louis Republic," the ex-champion made a remark that I shall never forget. He said:—"There could, I believe, be no more beneficial result than would follow the introduction of chess among the workingmen of this country and of Europe, the establishment of chess clubs, and the general encouragement of the game. It would do more to eradicate the wild notions of Anarchism, Socialism, and the like than any other means that could be devised. For the great point of chess is that it trains the brain to careful, accurate, connected thought. Nothing will banish erratic and fantastic ideas or notions anything like so quickly or so well." So much for the champion and the exchampion.

DR. TARRASCH.

The annual German chess congress was held this year at Leipsic, and was won by Dr. Tarrasch with a score of 13½ games, while Paul Lipke with 13 was second, R. Teichmann third with 12, and G. H. Blackburne and A. Walbrodt fourth and fifth each with 11½ points. Dr. Tarrasch thus won the first prize at successive international tournaments at Breslau, Manchester, Dresden, and Leipsic—which is quite an unique record in the history of chess. Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch was born on March 5th, 1862, at Breslau—the birthplace of Professor Andersenn, and Horwitz. He learned his chess at college when in his teens, and when he went to Berlin to study medicine he was so well versed in the game that both theoretically and practically he could compete with the best of Berlin chess players. He took part in a minor tournament in 1881 and in 1882-83 went to the University of Halle to complete his studies. The Halle chess club sent him to the Nuromberg congress, and he competed successfully in the minor tournament, thus qualifying as a "Master." After this he won the four tournaments, as I have indicated, and is clearly entitled to be classed as the best tournament player in the world.

"MASTER" TSCHIGORIN.

The only other player of note that I need refer to is Tschigorin. Michael Ivanowitch Tschigorin was 44 on the 31st ult. Educated near St. Petersburg for the civil service of the bureaucratic empire, of which he is a native, Tschigorin first learned his chess from an enthusiastic German professor, and he sacrificed his prospects in the civil service to devote himself to chess. Ere 1881 had arrived he was the finest chess expert in all Russia. He came out at the Berlin Congress of that year, when he tied for the third and fourth prizes. In the great London tournament of 1883 Zukertort was first, Steinitz second, Blackburne third, and Tschigorin fourth, with Mason, Rosenthal, and Mackenzie below him. In 1889 he tied for the first and second honours of the New York Congress. As I have said, he beat Steinitz in two correspondence games, but was beaten by the great master at Havana by ten games to six, and one drawn.

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH, BART., M. P., will give an address at Bradford, on Nov. 19, when it is understood he will reply, from the Bimetallist point of view, to the speech delivered at Bradford last week by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE fowling piece and Quackenbush rifle Mr. Tucker had with him when murdered have been found by the police.

MR. GILLILAND, Executive Engineer, died the other day at Mandalay, of fever contracted at Mogok, in the Ruby Mines District.

AN instance of the rapidity with which Japan is pushing her way to the front, more particularly with regard to commercial matters, is afforded by the arrival of Mr. Daigor Goh to establish an Imperial Japanese consulate in Bombay. The cotton spinners of Osoka, the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, and several other commercial associations and traders, including the Japan-Bombay Steamship Company, have for some time past urged upon the Japanese Government the desirability of establishing a consular service at Bombay, and the Government of the Mikado have found time even amidst the din of warfare to carry out the suggestion, and also to send representatives to two or three important seaports. Mr. Goh has had extensive opportunities, both East and West, of gaining experience of men and manners. For eight years he was attached to the Japanese consular service in China, living first at Pekin and afterwards at Tientsein. He was next sent to join the Consulate in London, and during the six years of his residence in the world's metropolis took a leading part in the formation of the Japan Society, the object of which is encourage the study of the Land of the Rising Sun and of its inhabitants, and to promote the development of Japanese art. The society of which Mr. Goh was joint honorary secretary now numbers some 600 members. Mr. Goh returned from England last June, with a view to his present appointment, and spent a week in Bombay *en route* to his native country. War was on the point of breaking out when he reached Tokio, and catching the militant spirit of the hour, Mr. Goh voluntarily relinquished the holiday which he had earned by his work in the London consulate, and formed one of the extra staff put on at the Foreign Office where he had to work almost night and pay. Viscount Mutsu found a very desirable recruit in Mr. Goh for during his residence in China, he had travelled through Manchuria, and was doubtless able to give some valuable "tips" respecting the physical and ethnographic features of that part of the Celestial Empire, and as to the fortifications of the treasure city of Moukden. But having been selected to take charge of the new consulate in Bombay, Mr. Goh had to leave his native land at the exciting stage in her history reached at the end of last month. He arrived here by the Rosetta on Sunday morning, and is now staying at the Esplanade Hotel, where he will conduct his business until a proper office is secured. The exequatur of her Majesty the Queen in Council formally recognising Mr. Goh's appointment has been despatched, and is expected either by the next or the following mail.

THE steamer Shah Jehan arrived on Thursday from Port Blair. On Wednesday morning, off the northern point of Nerkodam, she picked up four Burmese castaways in a starving condition. It appears that the men left Yeh on the Tenasserim coast, on the 8th, with one day's provisions. These lasted them four days and since then they had drifted till picked up. Two men were in fair condition. The skipper was old and done up, while the fourth was in a state of collapse, but is now doing well. The men suffered much from thirst and could find no water on Narkodam.

THREE Assistant Collectors, half a dozen Deputy Collectors and a score of Tahsildars are pilloried by the Board of Revenue in the N.-W. Provinces in the report on the administration of the Income Tax Act for last year for neglect of duty. The net amount of tax collected was Rs. 22,86,829, an increase of about

what it must be to the general public who have to start hours beforehand in order to make sure of catching a train, or else to face the pleasures of a two miles' walk across the sand. It is less easy to understand the Railway Company being so indifferent to the public convenience for the sake of the paltry economy of a second plank road, more especially as it must be calculated to strangle their own traffic; but the penny saving spirit too far persisted in often ends in blinding the minds of men and companies to the chances of the larger gains from a more liberal policy.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"In your article on the "Kitten" incident you appear to have overlooked an important point. The Madras Stewards have put on record their disapproval of such trials as the "Kitten" trial as being detrimental to the interests of racing; Captain Holmes, Captain Bowly, and Mr. Humfrey, took an active part in the "Kitten" trial. Now I ask you, is it worthy of the fair fame of the British Army for its officers to take part in proceedings which are declared by a public body of men such as the Stewards of the Madras Races to be detrimental to the interests of racing?" This is a question which we consider we can safely allow to be answered by those who are in authority over the gentlemen concerned.

A GOOD story is told of Claridge's at the zenith of its fame. It was during that *annus mirabilis* 1848, when a wave of revolution spred over Europe, and thrones swayed and toppled over in all directions. An habitue of the house, on a visit from the country, asked the head-waiter, a man of infinite anecdote and a fine old crusted humour, whether he had as many kings as usual under his wing. "Bless you, Sir,' replied William, 'the' ouse is packed with them. We've the King of Naples on the first floor, there's the Prince of Prussia——" "Yes," said his interlocutor, "I've read all about them in the *Morning Post*. But I hear the Pope is coming over, what will you do with him?" "The Pope," rejoined William, unmoved. "He's a single gentleman, Sir we'll put him in No. 64—Second floor back!"

IT is hoped that as regards the re-employment of the Waziri levies who bolted from their posts after the fight at Wano, the strictest care will be taken not to condone their breach of duty as if it were of no consequence. They may have fled thinking reprisals would fall upon them: but if such were the case, they are scarcely worth engaging again. They will probably repeat their tactics when more fighting occurs. In any case they should certainly not be welcomed back. The regular troops in the Gomal can dispense with their aid, and they are so tainted with suspicion that full trust in their loyalty is impossible.

ON October 30th, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the marriage took place of Mr. Nigel Harington Balfour, only son of Mr. Harington Balfour, of Belton, Camberley, and Miss Marie Madocks, youngest daughter of Mr. H. R. Madocks, and the Hon'ble Mrs. Annie Madocks and granddaughter of the first Lord Napier of Magdala. The bride's father gave her away. Mr. Thomas Balfour, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The Rev. A. Baillie and the Rev. H. Beech officiated. The wedding dress was of white satin, with full Court train, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossom. The bride's tulle veil covered a wreath of orange blossom. She wore no jewellery, and instead of the usual bridal bouquet carried an ivory prayer book, in the American style. There were no bridesmaids. The reception given by the bride's aunt, Mrs. Beech, at 2, Eaton-place, S. W., was very largely attended, and afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Harington Balfour left for their honey-moon tour.

MR. N. ELLIAS, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Khorassan has just completed an important work dealing with the mediæval history of Central Asia—namely, a translation with notes of "The Book of Prince Hyder of Kashgar," known to scholars, and largely quoted by the late Mr. Erskine and by Sir Henry Howarth, as the "Tarikh-i-Rashidi. Mirza Hyder, Doghlat, who lived and fought in the first half of the sixteenth century, was a cousin of Baber, the grandfather of the still more famous Akbar. His autobiography, described by Dr. Rieu of the British Museum, as one of the most notable books in Oriental literature, throws quite a new light on the history, geography, and ethnology of Eastern and Western Turkestan, the Pamirs, and all the region now separating British India from the Asiatic dominions of the Czar; and it is satisfactory that the task of editing the manuscripts should have been undertaken by one whose explorations and official duties have made him so intimately acquainted with the countries and tribes mentioned in the original. Apart from their historical value, the memoirs of Prince Hyder also possess much of the literary charm which attaches to the autobiography of Sultan Baber. It is curious that the book should never have been translated into any European language until now; but copies are extremly rare, and the only one met with by Mr. Elias during his prolonged residence in the East was presented to him by the Turki Governor of Yarkund. The actual translation has been prepared, under the editor's supervision, by Mr. E. Denison Ross, Ouseley scholar, and the book will be published at an early date.

AN amusing amount of consternation has been caused by a suggestion made, one cannot suppose seriously, by Mr. Haweis, that St. Paul's Cathedral should be given a thorough cleaning by the engines of the London Fire Brigade. The artistic sense of many people has been shocked by the implication that the beauty of the building depends at all upon any affectation of newness, and opinions have been advanced to the effect that Wren even foresaw and allowed for the peculiar kind of weathering that the Cathedral has undergone. It is, however, possible to go even further, and to plead that the grime and blackening are actually helpful to design, accentuating details, deepening recesses, and giving a touch of mystery and immensity to the whole pile. No better proof of this could be advanced than the effect produced a few years ago by the cleaning of part of the west front of St. Paul's and particularly of the walls under the portico. The loss of relief and the diminution of solidity which resulted were so lamentable that the rapid return of the soot shadows came as a positive relief. If however, Mr. Haweis started the agitation without any touch of jocularity, what is to be said about this adoption by a man of his acknowledged æsthetic influence of the cockney inappreciation of grime. How comes he to miss the importance of London smoke as a harmoniser of incongruites? How is it that he fails to picture to himself the effect of a brand new and starling white St. Paul's in the centre of a smoke grey city? Such a contrast would be horrifying, and he ought to have taken into account the possibility of it before making his fluttering suggestion. He is now in somewhat the position of the respectable London County Councillor, who, visiting a famous cathedral known far and wide for the beauty of its exquisitely weathered and time stained walls, said that to make the building decent it should be given all over a couple of coats of white paint; and this is a position which Mr. Haweis in justice to himself should promptly abandon.

MR. BESLEY, who has been thirty years at the Bar during which time he has come into contact with over twenty thousand juries, considers that a jury is a tribunal admirably fitted for the purpose of sifting the pros and cons of facts that are brought forward. As a general result, he declares, there is no ground whatever for complaining of the verdicts of juries in our criminal courts. Only once has he known a jury to return a palpably wrong verdict. He was defending a person charged with libel before the late Russell Gurney, and as it was quite impossible to put in a plea of justification, Mr. Besley contented himself with putting a few questions to the prosecutrix, with the object of showing that she was not a very meritorious person. Having done this, he did not attempt to address the jury, but sat down, remarking "I can do no more for the defendant, my lord." The judge, in his turn, said it was not necessary for him to say anything, and thereupon the jury, entirely misconstruing his meaning, promptly found a verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. Besley informed a correspondent of "Cassell's Saturday Journal" that he was not in favour of paying juries for the trouble to which they are put in the public service; but it must not be overlooked that, as a lawyer, he belongs to a privileged class who have secured exemption.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY LL.B. (OLD RULES).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great importance of the subject must be my excuse for troubling you with this letter. I hear that the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani is going to bring forward a proposal before the Bombay University Senate, which meets on Friday, the 30th inst., the effect of which will be to allow students of law, who passed the Jurisprudence examination before the 1st LL.B. under the new rules came into force, but did not keep terms for the second and third years subsequently, to keep their terms for these years without passing the 1st LL.B. If the Senate are wise enough to pass this proposal—which has already met the approval of the Sydnicate—they would be conferring a veritable boon on the old Jurisprudence men, who under the present interpretation (the rules themselves, are quite clear, but their University interpretation is that causes the bardship) of the LL.B. rules (Calendar for 1894-95 page 97, rule 2, and page 65, rule 20) are debarred from keeping the second and third year terms on the strength of their Jurisprudence examination: they being told that they must pass the 1st LL.B., and then can keep the terms for the further two years, the upshot of the whole affair being, that their Jurisprudence examination counts for nothing. The course proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani is eminently calculated to satisfy the partisans of both the old and new LL.B. courses. If the Senate are pleased to adopt his proposal, the old Jurisprudence men will, on the one hand, be able to keep their second and third year terms on the strength of their Jurisprudence examination and will be gratified to find that the examination they have passed does confer *some* benefit on them; on the other hand, the partisans of the new course will be glad to know that from the commencement of 1895 the six-papered old LL. B. is abolished (and thus the immense amount of bother of holding two final LL. B. examinations—one under the old and one under the new rules—spared to the University) inasmuch as the men referred to above, although allowed to keep their second and third year terms, will be obliged to pass the 1st LL.B. before they appear for the 2nd LL. B. In this way the Senate would be, in fact, killing two birds with one stone, by approving of the proposal of Mr. Sayani: (1) preventing the present injustice and heart-burning caused by the non-recognition of the Jurisprudence men's claims to keep the 2nd and 3rd year terms, and (2) making them amenable to the new course without any apparent hardship to them. I hope that the learned members of that august body will think over this question during the short time at their disposal, and unanimously pass Mr. R. M. Sayani's very wise proposal.

Kindly allow me to thank you in anticipation for publishing this letter at a very early date in your influential paper.—Yours, &c.,

November 24. A SUFFERER.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cry for a supervising board of examiners and moderators for our University has been raised at an opportune moment. It is not only this year that we hear of the "Slaughter of the Innocents." The same melancholy tale is repeated every year in connexion with one examination or the other, and under existing arrangements there seems to be no hope for relief. At present the Syndicate appoints examiners, and issues some instructions which they are to follow in setting papers and examining answers to them; but I know of no rule according to which the Syndicate can do anything if examiners violate the rules and disregard all instructions! Thus the examiners are left practically absolute, and subject to no human control. The case for a Board is easily made out when we see that examiners, who can claim a long experience of nearly ten years, who are practical teachers themselves, and who, owing to their position and experience, ought to have known better, betray a tendency to set papers, which a controlling board would never have allowed, and which do no credit either to their judgment or to their regard for the instructions of the Syndicate. Even a glance at the papers on certain subjects set in higher examinations will bear out my remarks. I shall draw only one illustration from the paper on Trigonometry set this year. The very first question runs thus: "Prove that in different circles the angles at their centres are directly proportional to the ares which subtend them," &c., &c. Can the examiners themselves say that this question belongs to Trigonometry proper? Is it not rather a question of Geometry, with which Intermediate students have nothing to do? Want of space prevents me from drawing upon other papers for illustrations. But I am sure that many helpless innocents will be saved if a controlling board of earnest, active, and energetic men is appointed.—Yours, &c.,

November 24. X.

MR. S. W. STANLEY'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.

LAST night Mr. S. W. Stanley, the well-known billiard player, gave a second exhibition, at the Tivoli Theatre, before a fairly large and appreciative audience. The Parsee amateur of Grant Road, Mr. Pheroshah Powwalla, was the hero of the evening, being allowed 600 points in a thousand up. He succeeded in beating his august rival by close upon 400 points. Mr. Stanley broke, and the Parsee amateur ran up a break of 15, both the rivals ran neck to neck until each recorded his first century, and they were "all" at 158; the game being 758 Powwalla to 158 Stanley. The latter pulled up a little and his best attempt being only 55. When the amateur scored 800, Mr. Stanley made up a hundred points, the score being 802 and 302 respectively. When Stanley completed his fourth round by putting up a nice break of 34, the amateur stood at 864. He however ran up his next century rapidly, and, got 906 before Stanley claimed his 500 up. The last two hundred points were put up by Powwalla very quickly, and from his game last night it appears that he has considerably improved in "play" as well as "nerve" after his last encounter with the English champion, John Roberts. Some of his strokes were as good if not better, than those of his opponent, and were achieved with ease, grace, and confidence so rarely found among amateurs to play on such public occasions. Mr. Stanley had "hard lines" throughout the game. The audience was very appreciative and every stroke of the players was criticised either by a general applause or loud laughter. To-night Mr. Stanley plays 2,000 up with the Mahomedan amateur who will be allowed 1,200 points.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.

Owing to derangement of Amoy Cables, telegrams for that locality will be passed on by Chinese land lines from Hongkong and Foochow at Sender's risk.

Communication with all British South Africa Company's offices except Ramoutsa, Gaberones, Mochuli and Pala interrupted.

Turkish route restored.

Teheran route interrupted North of Shiraz.

Cable Ceara Maranham interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion closes at Zanzibar noon Friday, 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	12	30 p.m.	...	164
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	26	2	25 p.m.	...	37

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 26th November, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	...	4
" Karachi	...	10	..	3
" Madras	...	44	..	1

A GOOD story reaches us from Cambridge, via the Iris. A literary man who was on the verge of bringing out a book at the Pitt Press, ordered his proofs to be sent to him at a house where he was engaged to dine out, intending to look them over in the half-hour after dinner. The printer's boy, however, was late in bringing them, and the gentleman had already rejoined the ladies in the drawing-room when the company were electrified by hearing the sonorous voice of the butler announcing:—"The devil from the Pitt has come for Mr. Jones!"

WRECK OF THE WAIRARAPA.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(*From Australian Papers.*)

Auckland, Nov. 1.

THE Union Steamship Co.'s steamer Wairarapa foundered on Sunday night on the Great Barrier Island, 60 miles from Auckland, on a voyage from Sydney to Auckland.

One hundred and twelve passengers and 23 of the crew, including Captain McIntosh, were drowned.

Several boats capsized, drowning the occupants.

A few lauded with rafts, having lines attached to the shore.

The night was dark and the sea rough.

The Wairarapa left Sydney on Wednesday, 24th October, and she was due in Auckland on Monday morning last. All went well, it seems, until Sunday night. Directly the steamer took to the North Island coast a fog sprang up, and navigation became a matter of some difficulty. According to some, the fog was so dense that it was impossible to see the lights, while others aver that, though it was unusually dark, it was in their opinion possible to distinguish the lights. However this may be, Captain McIntosh, whose ability as a seaman is not questioned, mistook his course through being unable to distinguish the light on the Moko Hinou Island. He continued steaming ahead, believing he was following pretty closely the usual course. Instead, however, the steamer got further and further out, till at length, without the least warning, she struck violently on a rock. No one, not even the officers, had the slightest idea as to the locality at which the vessel had so peremptorily stopped, and it was not until daybreak, after the ship had become a total wreck and human lives had been swallowed up in the turbulent waves by the score, that it was ascertained that the vessel had struck the Great Barrier Island. The ship got into a V shaped cove, with precipitous cliffs rising on either side to a height of 1,000 feet and with rocks studded about. As soon as the serious state of affairs was realised there was not that panic which usually prevails on such occasions, though the scenes in which women with children were concerned were of the most pathetic and heart-rending description. Seeing that the vessel was rapidly settling down, the captain ordered the boats to be got out, and everybody was instructed to provide themselves with life buoys. The work of getting the boats out was found to be most difficult, and in one or two instances impossible. Even, when they were lowered to the water the passengers could not enter them in any large numbers, owing to the decided list of the vessel and the turbulent condition of the sea, which capsized one or two of the boats. Many passengers clung to the rigging, while others got on to the side of the ship until they were swept off by the surging waves. Those who had been fortunate enough to get possession of the boats found it impossible to land in the darkness. As daylight appeared, however, the survivors succeeded in scrambling on to the rocks, and then they set to work to rescue those who were still clinging to the rigging or struggling in the water. This proved to be an awful task. Twice did heroic members of the crew swim from the vessel to the rocks with a life line, only to have their efforts frustrated. A third attempt, however, proved successful, and then it was found that there was no means of fixing the rope on to the rock. So it became necessary for several of the survivors to hold on to the rope while the passengers, one after the other, were dragged from their positions of frightful suspense on *to terra firma*. In this way 50 were rescued, and as the narratives given below will show, great heroism was manifested, particularly amongst the women, who bore their terrible sufferings throughout with the greatest fortitude. Probably among the most pathetic incidents of the wreck which will for ever remain in the memories of those who witnessed them were those of poor, trusting women praying frantically in the middle of the deck, while the merciless waves came and swept them into a watery grave. The sufferings of the survivors were not at an end with their rescue. They remained fixed to the rock for 36 hours, until some kindly Maories arrived with relief. They were ultimately conveyed to Auckland, where everything was done for their comfort.

It is, as we have already stated, difficult to estimate the number who have lost their lives, the more so as the papers containing the names of the passengers were lost. One account gives the number as 112, another (the purser's estimate) as 134; while a Sydney telegram states that the total number booked by the Wairarapa was only 157. It seems, however, that there were some steerage passengers who paid their fares on board, and that some passengers, booked by another steamer, travelled by this. Taking all the facts into consideration, it seems that the death roll must comprise the names of 140 persons. In any event the loss of life is sufficiently appalling to make the wreck of the Wairarapa memorable as one of the greatest and saddest of the many marine disasters that have unfortunately occurred in Australasian waters.

Sydney, Friday, 2nd.

The 2nd officer of the Wairarapa makes the following statement: Left Sydney Wednesday; moderate weather, with clouds about. Passed Three Kings shortly before 8 Sunday. Weather thick and foggy. Half-past 10 passed Cape Maria; 12 p.m., were close to North Cape. Thick fog came down obscuring everything.

Steered for Cape Brett; continued that course until about 10 at night, when the vessel struck. We felt a severe shock and it roused every one. It was soon known that the steamer had run on the rocks, although no land was visible until she struck.

There was a big sea running. The passengers behaved with great coolness. The captain was on the bridge when the vessel struck and gave the order to get the boats out.

The boats on the port side were quickly got out and some lady passengers were put into them with great difficulty. The ship had filled with water and the sea was breaking over her and washing the people away. We tried to launch the starboard boats, but owing to the heavy list of the vessel and the big seas they were smashed. The few who got into them were precipitated into the water.

TAKING TO THE RAFTS.

Four life rafts cut adrift and were the means of saving many. The boats that got afloat picked up a number of the passengers swept from the deck, and many more would have been saved only the ship suddenly canted over to port. The waves coming over at the same time swept the decks, carrying a number into the sea. The vessel was at such an angle that it was impossible to get to the high side without crawling on hands and knees.

When all the boats had been got out those still left on the steamer took to the rigging and remained on the upper deck to the windward of the bridge house. The sea was then breaking continuously over the vessel and sweeping the deck. At two in the morning the funnel was carried away, and at about three the bridge with all on it, including the captain and those clinging to it, were washed overboard. All this time the boats which had been launched were doing what could be done to save life. I may mention here that when the vessel struck it was against a cliff some 600 feet high. I saw several dead bodies floating around, and a few persons still supporting themselves on bits of wreckage, while several had succeeded in landing on the edge of the rocks.

After all the boats had been launched, I took to the rigging, and when it became daylight I unrigged the jib halliards and the signal halliards, and tried to heave the latter on to the shore. About sixty people were then on board in the fore and main rigging, and several clinging to the starboard davits. I failed to heave the line ashore and two men tried to swim ashore with it, but owing to the tremendous sea and back wash had to let go of the line and save themselves, and with great difficulty they succeeded in landing on the rocks, much bruised and battered.

Shortly afterwards the sea was a little quieter, and Kendall, a second saloon steward, volunteered to take the line ashore, and succeeded.

The jib halliards and rope were then hauled ashore, and those on board were safely landed and pulled through the water with the exception of two who lost hold and were carried away by the current. I do not know their names.

After all had cleared from the ship and got ashore we noticed a lady in the water, a Miss Williams, a passenger who had been floating about for 12 hours. One of the crew swam out and brought her ashore. She was supported by a lefebelt to two life bouys which were picked up. Those lost were principally swept from the deck, or killed by the floating wreckage.

We remained on the rocks till 3 on Monday afternoon when several Maori boats came round and took all except the men to Coppermine Bay. Some went to Maori Bay and others remained on the rocks till next morning when they were taken off by the Maoris. Some went overland to Port Fitzroy and reported the wreck.

The Argyle then came round and took us off after we had been on the rocks 36 hours. The Maoris treated us well. Before they came to the rescue we had managed to secure from the wreckage some cases of ox tongues. The scene on board after the vessel struck was remarkably quiet; all were calm and there was no panic. The lady passengers, however, were greatly alarmed, and some pathetic scenes were witnessed, especially in cases of children.

It was difficult to get to the boats owing to the great list of the steamer, the lower part being under water while heavy seas were sweeping over the decks and were carrying everything before them. The crew and the passengers saved lost all their effects. The captain behaved with great coolness and stood on the bridge till carried away. I hope I may never see such a scene again.

EXPERIENCE OF MISS WILLIAMS.

Another account is an interesting statement made by Miss Jane Williams, who had a thrilling experience, being in the water for twelve hours. Part of the time she was clinging to a spar with her hair wound round it. During the remainder of the time she lay on some debris. Miss Williams had been accompanied on the steamer by her sister Sarah, aged twenty, who was drowned. Miss Williams, who was interviewed at her father's residence, had a scar on the face and was much sunburnt, stiff and sore and her body much bruised.

Nevertheless she was looking remarkably well and gave the following account,

At a quarter-past-twelve I heard a thud and jumped out of the bunk. In the same apartment was my sister Sarah. Both put on life belts and went on to the hurricane deck in time to see the steamer list over

A number of people were standing on that side and were swept over and drowned. Their screams were dreadful. My sister and I climbed the railing and were nearly swept away several times. It was very dark and many thought the steamer was breaking up. I clung to the ropes suspended from the saloon and meantime my sister climbed on to the captain's bridge and the next moment a huge wave swept over the rope and broke it, and I was dashed into the sea. I had to hold myself up by catching the pieces of wreckage.

I was swept with a great number of others who were among the wreckage close to the cliff. By this time the welcome dawn was beginning to appear, and we were able to recognise each other. I was holding on to a spar with my hair woven round it. I was in this position for several hours. I then saw a life belt floating about, and caught it and put my feet through it, thereby keeping myself afloat.

I had only a night dress on. This helped me greatly. If I had been dressed I feel sure I should have been drowned. At this time a number of people were being taken from the steamer and imagine my feelings as I clung to the life buoys with the wreckage and horses floating round me, myself the only survivor.

I could not say how long I was on the life buoys, but I was told subsequently I was in the water fully twelve hours, I could see many lying evidently exhausted on the cliffs. And last I saw some ashore looking at me and their hands waving. At this time I was probably 800 yards away from the shore.

My feeling of pleasure at being seen cannot be described. Those ashore shouted and waved their hands to encourage me and shortly afterwards I recognised the face of Mr. Thos. Roberts who was swimming towards me with a rope.

When he reached me I could scarcely hold up my arms to let him put a rope around my shoulders. I was terribly weak and Mr. Roberts swam with me against a strong current. I was so weak when I got ashore I could not stand.

TATA AND SONS VERSUS P. AND O. S. N. CO.

ONE knows not which to admire most in the author of the brochure entitled The War of Freights, which Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, of Bombay, has recently circulated in England and the East, the cool suppression of supremely pertinent facts or the confidence in the gullibility of English public men. We are free to say at the outset that we admire Messrs. Tata and Sons' courage and enterprise in entering upon serious competition with such a powerful organization as the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Coy., and it is easy to sympathize with them in their present position; but it is only fair to assume that they and their supporters in the first place counted the cost of the step they were anxious to undertake. If they did, they must or should have been prepared for precisely the state of things which has for some months past confronted them. In other words they ought to have anticipated, and as well as possible provided against, an enormous cutting of their rates, coupled with precisely such measures as those employed by the Conference steamship owners and agents a few years ago to crush the China Mutual boats. Such opposition is perfectly legitimate, though extremely hard on the weaker opponent. Rebates, even such returns as Messrs. Tata and Sons say the P. & O. Company now promises to exclusive shippers by their steamers and steamers of their allies (the Austrian-Lloyds and Rubattino Companies)—returns practically amounting to the refunding of the entire freight money—are legitimate, if not generous to a rival company. But the spirit of generosity to which Messrs. Tata and Sons appeal—very unadvisedly, as we think—is not an active element in competitive work, whether that work be in the mercantile or military world. It is little less than childish to inaugurate a War of Freights and then cry out because the enemy is found to possess more shafts in his quiver than he was credited with. Our purpose, however, in dealing with this subject to-day, is not to riddle a pamphlet teeming with one-sided arguments—that may be left to the people to whom it is addressed, "the benevolent and public-spirited gentlemen in the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament or connected with the Press,"—but to point out how essentially unfair and disingenuous it was of the authors to exclude all reference to Messrs. Tata and Sons connection with the Osaka Cotton Spinners' Union. Messrs. Tata and Sons know perfectly well that the "policy of obstructing and threatening legitimate competition" was in the first instance employed by themselves and their backers. Do they, can they possibly consider the conditions to which the aforesaid Union had to subscribe before the Tata Line and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would undertake to bring in raw cotton, etc., at considerably lower rates than those the Mill Owners had been paying the P. & O. and other Companies running between Bombay and Kobe, fair and legitimate means to use against the old established lines? If they do, and their action supports the suspicion that they do, it is nothing less than preposterous to appeal to the generosity of the British public to discountenance the counter-move adopted and very properly adopted by the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Coy. The combination entered into by Messrs. Tata and Sons and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the Osaka Cotton Spinners' Union had not for its sole object "a reasonable scale of freights" consistent with a fair profit to the carrier; the chief object was to oust the then carriers, viz. the P. and O. and other companies, but the P. and O. principally, from the Bombay-Kobe cotton trade. There is no denying this; it is revealed unmistakably by the heavy fines imposed on members of the Cotton Spinners' Union for any breach of agreement made by importing the raw material by steamers of the P. and O. or those of other lines than the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Tata Company. Now these are points of the utmost importance to any one desirous of stating the case fairly. These exactly, are the very facts Messrs Tata and Sons take special care not to mention or allude to in any way in the pamphlet before us. The omission of such facts from the petition addressed by the firm on the 25th of April last to the Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M. P., Secretary of State for India in Council, their deliberate exclusion from the brochure specially designed to go direct to "the spirit of justice and fair play which distinguishes the British nation," "to give rise to "questions in Parliament and notices in the papers, and "to create a strong public opinion in favour of Messrs. Tata and Sons' cause," may have been shrewd and smart, but it was most unwise. The truth will out, despite the fact that the modern newspaper is very easily misled and hoodwinked, and when the British public realizes the cases of Messrs. Tata and Sons against the P. and O. S. N. Company in its true and actual bearings, their sympathy and their support will not long waver and, when it is given to either side, it will unquestionably be given in this instance to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Messrs. Tata and Sons have done no good to their cause by publishing "The War of Freights."—*Kobe Herald.*

LORD DUFFERIN was as popular with the Civil Service as any Viceroy who ever ruled India for the Queen, writes the *Pioneer*. That it was a case of mutual esteem may be judged from a remarkable passage in M. Chailly-Bert's work on the colonisation of Indo-China. The author wrote to Lord Dufferin for an opinion and received the following reply: "You ask me to tell you the plain truth regarding the skill, experience, and, in more general terms, the moral worth of the Indian Civil Service. I reply without hesitation: There is no service like it in the world. For ingenuity, courage right judgment, disinterested devotion to duty, endurance, open heartedness and, at the same time, loyalty to one another and their chiefs they are, to my knowledge, superior to any other class of Englishmen. They are absolutely free from any taint of venality or corruption. Naturally, they are not all of equal worth, and so I am merely speaking of them as a whole. And, moreover, if the Indian Civil Service were not what I have described it, how could the Government of the country go on so smoothly?" Good report or evil report, the servants of the Queen-Empress will always, one is glad to believe, do their duty; but it is pleasant to be able to reproduce so warm a testimony to their sterling qualities from so competent a judge.

THE REIGN AND WORK OF ALEXANDER III.

(*Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.*)

A LOVER OF PEACE.

His foreign policy was inspired throughout by the same principles and regulated by similar considerations in which personal likes and dislikes went for nothing Alexander III. has been eulogised as a lover of peace. And the encomium is highly deserved. He knew better than any man living what war meant to Russians. He has also been highly lauded for his opposition to Panslavism, or rather Panrussism, which is the bugbear of German, Austrian, and English politicians. But here the praise is misplaced. The Czar was above all things a Russian; his faith in autocracy was not a whit more lively and profound than his conviction, that his country had a mission to accomplish among civilised nations, and that moral success was dependent upon political. He is reported to have said to General Vannoffsky when appointing him to the post of War Minister: "War is perhaps a necessary evil, and it certainly is a terrible one. But when it ends, as ours has done, in a Treaty of Berlin, it is a national calamity. I trust I shall never have to go to war in my life, but, if I do, I mean to enjoy the fruits of our triumphs. And I want you to assist me."

HE REORGANISES THE ARMY.

General Vannoffsky has assisted him, with results of which Western statesmen would seem to have not the faintest notion. The Russian army was always celebrated for its raw material—soldiers who combined the enterprise of adventurers and the enthusiasm of martyrs with the endurance of cast-iron automata. The next war, whenever it breaks out, will obtain for it the reputation of one of the best-trained and best-disciplined armies in Europe, or the world, after the Germans. Western peoples hear periodically of the annual Russian manœuvres. They never read anything of the countless exercises, sham-fights, marches of 1,000 miles, and other movements in which the troops are engaged from year's end to year's end. They know nothing about the severe examinations which a Russian has now to pass before he can receive an officer's epaulettes. When Alexander III. came to the throne there was a lithographed tariff of the prices of each examination in existence. Only one professor at the Academy accepted no bribes, and his subject was of secondary importance. To-day, knowledge is the sole passport to the officers' mess; and industry and patience in everyday work the only road to promotion. The Czar's own brother, Vladimir, his cousins, and other relatives live exactly the same laborious lives in the Guards as their brother officers. A system of fortresses has been constructed on the west and south-west of Russia, which will play an important, possibly a decisive, part in the coming war. Universal conscription, which was introduced by his father in March, 1874, has been developed and perfected by Alexander III.; old and untrustworthy officers have been gently dropped from the service; merit has been promoted over the head of influence and aristocracy; and the Russian army of 1894, which is by far the largest in numbers of any in Europe, is as superior to the Russian army of 1879 as the latter was to that which was defeated by the allies in the Crimean War.

AND THE NAVY.

The same thing holds good of the navy, which has ever been the Czar's own particular hobby. The silent, resolute, business-like method in which the Russian Admiralty went to work to build up a thoroughly efficient navy, with the strictest regard for economy, contains a useful lesson. The functions which it will be called upon to discharge in the coming war, have been most carefully kept in sight, and no expense incurred which did not promise to further these ends. Thus, in the Black Sea, until it becomes a Russian lake, armoured cruisers would be simply thrown away, as they would have no scope for action, while first-class ironclads are absolutely indispensable for giving the *coup de grace* to Turkey when the opportune moment arrives. In the Baltic, on the other hand, coast defence is provided for by numerous monitors, turret vessels, and old-fashioned line of battleships, while the fleet, being also designed to prey upon the English merchant marine, is amply provided with the type of vessels best adapted to this mode of warfare: fast-armoured and "deck-protected" cruisers, clippers, and corvettes. The Admiralty never spent large sums of money in costly and dubious experiments: the Minister always waited till they had been tried elsewhere, and then ordered vessels from the new designs, thus picking the brains of the engineers of other countries. All Russian ships are armed with guns of the latest pattern—guns that may be relied upon to inflict the greatest possible damage on the vessels of the enemy.

HIS REPLY TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Czar wisely refrained from putting the efficiency of those vast preparations to the test; for time and circumstance have been enlisted on the side of the policy he never ceased to favour. And that policy differs nowise from the ultimate ends of the Panrussians. The Emperor's sympathy with the views of these agitators was as pronounced as his contempt for their short-sighted methods and ignorant impatience. He revered Aksakoff, the pure-souled but narrow-minded leader of the Panslavists; he was under the spell of the eloquence and logic of the late Katkoff, the founder of the *Moskovskia Vidomosti*; he appointed the soul of the Slavonic Society, who is now its president—Count Ignatieff—to the post of Minister of the Interior, causing a howl of despair in Germany and Austria; and he left no doubt about the appreciative view he took of General Komaroff's rough treatment of the Afghans when the prestige of the army seemed to be at stake. He had no hesitation about turning the *porte franca* of Batoum into a Russian seaport in the teeth of his engagements. He gave a very frank, if somewhat inconsiderate, expression to what he considered to be Russia's reasonable claims upon Bulgaria in the famous telegram he sent to Prince Alexander of Battenberg in September, 1886; and on the latter's resignation despatched General Kaulbars to summon the people to return to their allegiance. But he felt, and felt rightly, that it would be folly to purchase, at the price of bloodshed and national impoverishment, advantages which he might obtain by merely waiting. His frank acceptance of the friendship of France was not, therefore, a preliminary to hostilities, but simply an emphatic reply to the challenge thrown down by the Triple Alliance. The coolness that sprang up between him and the present German Emperor had its origin in personal antipathy, not in political enmity. From the very first he harboured a dislike to the grandson of his father's friend and ally; and he never overcame it to the last. He would have preferred an alliance of kings, for the maintenance of the existing order of things against the encroachments of democracy, to the most satisfactory of political combinations. But he never took his Imperial brother to his heart. Kaiser Wilhelm's visit in July, 1888, seemed at the time to have laid the foundations of a cordial and lasting friendship between the monarchs. But the Czar, who could be amiable to persons, never allowed them to influence his policy. Fear of influence being exercised by his Ministers, his relatives, his allies, and specially by German statesmen, was the bugbear of his life, and more than once hurried him into a course of action—as in the matter of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria—which in his leisure moments must have appeared to him in a very unfavourable light. This is why he allowed fifteen months to elapse before returning the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm, and in spite of apparent cordiality, refused to change one iota in his political programme in favour of his Western neighbour. The wisdom of this policy of isolation has been abundantly demonstrated by the results. The two most powerful nations in Europe vie with each other in protestations of friendship which are not always easily distinguishable from servility; and while both profess to have the goodwill of Russia, neither can boast of her alliance. We may doubt the truth of the Czar's reported remark, that "God having chosen Russia for a great mission, will lead her to the goal with or without allies;" but it is impossible not to admit that the ruler of one hundred and fifteen million Russians is become the political head of Europe. In Asia his power and prestige have increased with proportionate rapidity. England's once paramount influence in Persia has diminished to the vanishing point. When Sir H. Drummond Wolff induced the Government of the Shah to declare the River Karun open to vessels of all nations a serious rupture between Russia and Persia was anticipated; and the Director of the Asiatic Department, M. Zinovieff, suggested that a threat of occupying Khorassan would right the disturbed balance of influence. But the Russian Ambassador, Prince Dolgoroukoff, was simply re-called, and the Shah given to understand that a repetition of freaks of that kind would in future be followed by the gravest results; so that to-day the Russian is as much at home in the land of the Lion and the Sun as in Merv or Samarkand.

THE LATE CZAR AND CHINA.

In Corea Russia's moral influence was not very considerable before the outbreak of the present war, and may suffer diminution at its conclusion. Corea is a "neighbouring people" in a "benighted" condition, praying, as it were, particularly but earnestly for moral guidance and material support, which Japan now seems most likely to supply. But neither she nor China can neglect the monstrous Power whose locomotives are stealing along towards the Yellow Sea. China has been systematically kept at arm's length during the reign of Alexander III., and in spite of the explicit agreement a the treaty between the two countries, to the effect that Chinese vessels shall be permitted to ply in the waters of the River Amur unhindered, the Czar's lieutenant in Eastern Siberia, the late Baron Korff, has never allowed a Chinese bark or boat to float there for an instant. The most difficult task of all which Alexander III. set himself to accomplish was the healing of the Imperial finances—and the difficulties inherent in the problem were increased a hundredfold by his utter ignorance of its details. One of his first steps in this direction was to order his Finance Minister to draw up a ukase for his signature, enacting that in future the paper rouble should be regarded as a perfect equivalent for the gold coin of the same denomination, and to take whatever additional measures might seem called for in order to render the plan feasible. On another occasion, when a measure which he proposed was objected to by his Finance Minister, on the ground that it would have a deleterious effect on the credit of the country, and might cause a considerable loss to the Treasury, his Majesty, impatient of being baulked by petty considerations of that kind, replied: I am not a huckster

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is not easy to understand the telegrams about the new submarine torpedo-boat recently exhibited in Australia. We are told that the torpedoes being magnetic are attracted to the iron hull of the vessel they are aimed at. This looks like the kind of science which the unscientific reader too often takes for gospel, the science of Jules Verne, and such books as Astor's "Journey in Other Worlds," Traill's "Number Twenty," and so on, not to mention "Sinbad the Sailor," and the magnetic rocks which attracted ships to them.

M. Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer (whose interesting work on astronomy has recently been translated into English), has for eight years past been observing the white spots at the poles of Venus, which are supposed to be ice-caps. Schiaparelli has concluded that Venus revolves round her axis and rotates round the sun in the same period, namely, 225 days; but M. Flammarion's observations seem to show that Venus revolves round her axis in 24 hours, and that her axis is but slightly inclined to her orbit, for both caps are often visible at the same time.

According to Dr. Hovey, of Newburyport, Mass., U.S., the petrified pines and cedars of Arizona, Oregon, Nevada, and the Yellowstone, are produced by the inundations of geysers spouting up siliceous waters. Earthquakes have generally overthrown the petrified trunks and broken them, but it is often possible to classify the trees and tell their age and height. These ancient pines and cedars seem to have been more gigantic than those of to-day, and many measure nearly 200 feet in length. Near Baker City, Oregon, in a ravine, there is a fallen trunk, ornamented with amber formed from its gum, which actually measures over 610 feet in length, and more that 50 feet in diameter at the base. These petrifactions are most beautiful, but are being sadly destroyed by traders.

The Battery and Motor Company of Petersham Island, Richmond, Virginia, U.S., have brought out a new form of battery suitable for electric launches. Each cell of the battery contains a zinc and a carbon plate immersed in dilute sulphuric acid, but the surface of the carbon plate is rendered spongy by covering it with charred cotton velvet, and the hydrogen gas produced by the action of the cell is more easily liberated. The battery is thus enabled to keep up its strength better than an ordinary battery of this type. A launch, the "Velvoca," 35 feet long and 6ft. 6in. wide, is propelled by such a battery weighing 14cwt, and it need scarcely be said the electricity is developed by the battery, so that no recharging is required, as in the case of accumulators.

A very ingenious field or opera glass which will be useful to sportsmen, travellers, and naval or military men has been brought out by M. Gerard, and is made by M. Chevallier, 15, Place du Pont-Neuf, Paris. It contains a surveying compass inside, which can be read while looking at a distant object, and angles giving the distance of the object can in this way be taken by shifting the point of view.

The artesian wells of South Dakota are now used to develop electricity as well as irrigate the prairies. The water comes from a strata nearly 1,000 feet deep which extends under the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers to the base of the Rocky Mountains. A well at Redfield throws a jet fifteen feet high. The power of water is transformed into elctricity for industrial purposes by means of a hydraulic wheel of the Pelton type, which drives the dynamo. The process is superseding the use of the steam engine far the same purpose in Dakota.

Typewriting has developed a new nervous disorder as submarine cables are, rightly or wrongly, said to have developed a new species of boring worm. The operator slackens in her speed, has to rest, fails to understand the words, and even to see them properly. The confusion of faculty makes it necessary to desist from the work for a time, and sometimes ends in positive illeness.

The completion of the twenty-fifth year of publication of "Nature" our leading scientific weekly has been celebrated by Professor Huxley in the shape of a leading article on "Evolution." Professor Huxley is in a manner the godfather of the paper, for he opened the first number with some poetical aphorism of Goethe on nature—the great original, we mean, of which the journal is only an imperfect criticism. Professor Huxley's article is somewhat self-congratulatory and self-defensive, like many of his later utterances, but the net result, after 25 years' investigation of evolution is that Darwinism pure and simple has been tried and found wanting. According to Zittel, one of our best authorities on Palæontology, the principle of natural selection discovered by Darwin leaves many phenomena unexplained, and this is no longer denied by even his warmest followers.

Professor Wallace, of Edinburg University, reports that the grass-destroying caterpilars of the antler moth have been devastating the hill pastures of Roxburghshire, where the voles did so much mischief not long ago. These grubs feed on the roots as well as the blades of grass, and when grass fails, eat all the green food they can get. They are about 1½ inches long, and of a shining bronze appearance. The only remedy employed is to fire the grass and heather, so as to burn or drive them into water.

The electric railway from Chicago to St. Louis is in progress, and it is hoped that the first section will be opened this month. The current will be drawn from four generating stations at coal mines belonging to the company, who also intend to supply electricity to towns on the route. A speed of nearly 100 miles an hour is the aim of the projectors in order to cover the distance in three hours, and not the greater part of the a day as now. The centre of gravity of the carriages is placed very low to ensure stability, and their ends are pointed to diminish the resistance of the air.

We are all familiar with geographical and magnetic surveys of the earth, but it may be news to many that a gravitation or weight survey is in progress. It has long been known that the weight of a body varies with the latitude of the place, and it is customary in fine calculations to take into account the level of the weighed body above the sea. Actual observations of gravity by the ingenious instrument of M. Defforges show that peculiar anomalies of weight also exist in different localities, and careful determinations are being made at a number of stations in different parts of the world.

The monument erected to Quatrefages, the famous French anthropologist, in his native village of Valeraugue (Gard) consists of a bronze bust mounted on a simple yet imposing pedestal of Pompignan stone. He is represented as about to write, and a peasant girl of the Cevennes, with an open book in her hand, is mounting the pedestal to offer him a laurel crown. The inscription is simply, M. de Quatrefages, and the whole work is characterised by simplicity and good taste.

Statistics show that the Franco-German war cost the lives of 250,000 men, the Prusso-Austrian 4,600, the American Civil War 450 000, the war of Italian liberation 63,000, and the Crimean war no fewer than 785,000 lives. The various wars of the first Empire in France are estimated to have destroyed five millions of Europeans. If to these figures we add those for wars during the eighteenth century, we get a total of nearly 20 million men. The wars of antiquity were apparently still more destructive, though we cannot altogether rely on the figuers given by historians. On the average, from 18 to 20 million men are killed by wars in Europe every century. The same average will apply to Asia, where most of the bloodshed seems to have occurred in China. The total number of victims to political and religious wars in a century is about 40 millions, or 1,200 millions in all since the war of Troy.

There are two parts of the human organism, Dr. Balfour tells us, which if wisely used "largely escape senile failure." These two are the brain and the heart. Persons who think have often wondered why brain workers, great statesmen and others, should continue to work with almost unimpaired mental activity and energy up to a period when most of the organs and functions of the body are in a condition of advanced senile decay. There is a physiological reason for this, and Dr. Balfour tells us what it is. The normal brain, he affirms, "remains vigorous to the last," and that "because its nutrition is specially provided for." Who is there among those who have reached or passed middle age that will not be rejoiced to find such admirable physiological warrant for the belief that the brain may continue to work and even to improve almost to the very last hour of life? As in the case of the brain, there seems to be excellent physiological warrant for the conclusion that *ceteris paribus* the aged heart succeeds to, at any rate, a relative increase of strength as time goes on.

A musket-bullet, an Indian coin, and a few scraps of porcelain are but an indifferent return for the £25 granted by the London County Council for the excavation of the tumulus on Parliament Hill, loosely spoken of as "Boadicea's tomb." More than a week has now been spent in exploring the tumulus, and the result is anything but encouraging. The barrow has been pierced in all directions, but nothing except the above-mentioned relics has been discovered. It may be, of course, that the excavation, which has, we believe, been mainly lateral, has not been carried to a sufficient depth, although many antiquaries are of opinion that the barrow, like most of those in England, was opened many years ago, and filled in again.

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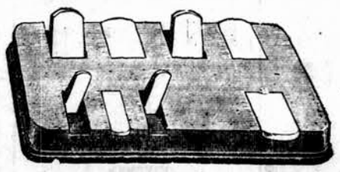

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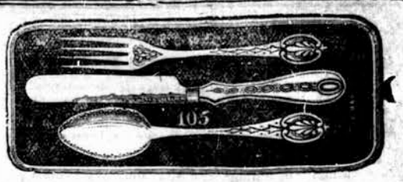

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